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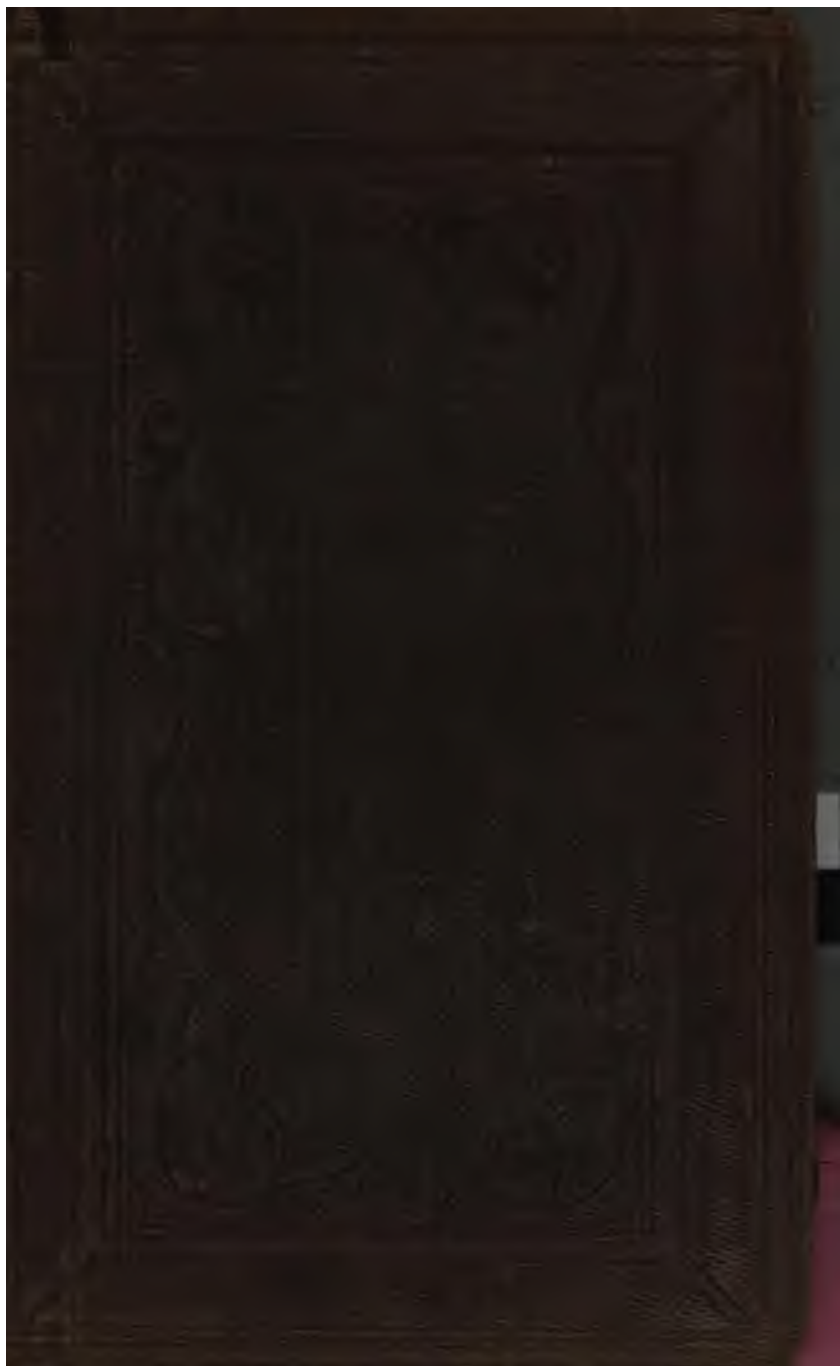
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THE EXCURSION.

THE EXCURSION.

A Poem.

BY

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

A NEW EDITION.

LONDON :

EDWARD MOXON, DOVER STREET.

1853.

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✓



LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, K.G.

&c. &c.

OFF, through thy fair domains, illustrious Peer !
In youth I roamed, on youthful pleasures bent ;
And mused in rocky cell or sylvan tent,
Beside swift-flowing Lowther's current clear.
—Now, by thy care befriended, I appear
Before thee, LONSDALE, and this Work present,
A token (may it prove a monument !)
Of high respect and gratitude sincere.
Gladly would I have waited till my task
Had reached its close ; but Life is insecure,
And Hope full oft fallacious as a dream :
Therefore, for what is here produced, I ask
Thy favour ; trusting that thou wilt not deem
The offering, though imperfect, premature.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

RYDAL MOUNT. WESTMORELAND,
July 29, 1814.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1814.

THE Title-page announces that this is only a portion of a poem; and the Reader must be here apprised that it belongs to the second part of a long and laborious Work, which is to consist of three parts.—The Author will candidly acknowledge that, if the first of these had been completed, and in such a manner as to satisfy his own mind, he should have preferred the natural order of publication, and have given that to the world first; but, as the second division of the Work was designed to refer more to passing events, and to an existing state of things, than the others were meant to do, more continuous exertion was naturally bestowed upon it, and greater progress made here than in the rest of the poem; and as this part does not depend upon the preceding, to a degree which will materially injure its own peculiar interest, the Author, complying with the earnest entreaties of some valued Friends, presents the following pages to the Public.

It may be proper to state whence the poem, of which **The Excursion** is a part, derives its Title of **THE**

RECLUSE.—Several years ago, when the Author retired to his native mountains, with the hope of being enabled to construct a literary Work that might live, it was a reasonable thing that he should take a review of his own mind, and examine how far Nature and Education had qualified him for such employment. As subsidiary to this preparation, he undertook to record, in verse, the origin and progress of his own powers, as far as he was acquainted with them. That Work, addressed to a dear Friend, most distinguished for his knowledge and genius, and to whom the Author's Intellect is deeply indebted, has been long finished; and the result of the investigation which gave rise to it was a determination to compose a philosophical poem, containing views of Man, Nature, and Society; and to be entitled, *The Recluse*; as having for its principal subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement.—The preparatory poem is biographical, and conducts the history of the Author's mind to the point when he was emboldened to hope that his faculties were sufficiently matured for entering upon the arduous labour which he had proposed to himself; and the two Works have the same kind of relation to each other, if he may so express himself, as the ante-chapel has to the body of a gothic church. Continuing this allusion, he may be permitted to add, that his minor Pieces, which have been long before the Public, when they shall be properly arranged, will be found by the attentive Reader to have such connection with the main Work as may give them claim to be likened to the little cells, ora-

tories, and sepulchral recesses, ordinarily included in those edifices.

The Author would not have deemed himself justified in saying, upon this occasion, so much of performances either unfinished, or unpublished, if he had not thought that the labour bestowed by him upon what he has heretofore and now laid before the Public, entitled him to candid attention for such a statement as he thinks necessary to throw light upon his endeavours to please and, he would hope, to benefit his countrymen.—Nothing further need be added, than that the first and third parts of *The Recluse* will consist chiefly of meditations in the Author's own person; and that in the intermediate part (*The Excursion*) the intervention of characters speaking is employed, and something of a dramatic form adopted.

It is not the Author's intention formally to announce a system: it was more animating to him to proceed in a different course; and if he shall succeed in conveying to the mind clear thoughts, lively images, and strong feelings, the Reader will have no difficulty in extracting the system for himself. And in the mean time the following passage, taken from the conclusion of the first book of *The Recluse*, may be acceptable as a kind of *Prospectus* of the design and scope of the whole Poem.

*' On Man, on Nature, and on Human Life,
Musing in solitude, I oft perceive
Fair trains of imagery before me rise,
Accompanied by feelings of delight
Pure, or with no displeasing sadness mixed;*

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*Of sorrow, barricadoed evermore
Within the walls of cities—may these sounds
Have their authentic comment ; that even these
Hearing, I be not downcast or forlorn !—
Descend, prophetic Spirit ! that inspir' st
The human Soul of universal earth,
Dreaming on things to come ; and dost possess
A metropolitan temple in the hearts
Of mighty Poets : upon me bestow
A gift of genuine insight ; that my Song
With star-like virtue in its place may shine,
Shedding benignant influence, and secure,
Itself, from all malevolent effect
Of those mutations that extend their sway
Throughout the nether sphere !—And if with this
I mix more lowly matter ; with the thing
Contemplated, describe the *Mind and Man*
Contemplating ; and who, and what he was—
The transitory Being that beheld
This Vision ; when and where, and how he lived ;—
Be not this labour useless. If such theme
May sort with highest objects, then—dread Power !
Whose gracious favour is the primal source
Of all illumination—may my Life
Express the image of a better time,
More wise desires, and simpler manners ;—nurse
My Heart in genuine freedom :—all pure thoughts
Be with me ;—so shall thy unfailing love
Guide, and support, and cheer me to the end !'*

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THE EXCURSION.

BOOK I.
THE WANDERER.

ARGUMENT.

PAGE 3, A summer forenoon.—3, The Author reaches a ruined Cottage upon a Common, and there meets with a revered Friend, the Wanderer, of whose education and course of life he gives an account.—
21, The Wanderer, while resting under the shade of the Trees that surround the Cottage, relates the History of its last Inhabitant.

BOOK FIRST.

THE WANDERER.

'Twas summer, and the sun had mounted high :
Southward the landscape indistinctly glared
Through a pale steam ; but all the northern downs,
In clearest air ascending, showed far off
A surface dappled o'er with shadows flung
From brooding clouds ; shadows that lay in spots
Determined and unmoved, with steady beams
Of bright and pleasant sunshine interposed ;
To him most pleasant who on soft cool moss
Extends his careless limbs along the front
Of some huge cave, whose rocky ceiling casts
A twilight of its own, an ample shade,
Where the wren warbles, while the dreaming man,
Half conscious of the soothing melody,
With side-long eye looks out upon the scene,
By power of that impending covert, thrown,
To finer distance. Mine was at that hour

Far other lot, yet with good hope that soon
Under a shade as grateful I should find
Rest, and be welcomed there to livelier joy.
Across a bare wide Common I was toiling
With languid steps that by the slippery turf
Were baffled ; nor could my weak arm disperse
The host of insects gathering round my face,
And ever with me as I paced along.

Upon that open moorland stood a grove,
The wished-for port to which my course was bound.
Thither I came, and there, amid the gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms,
Appeared a roofless Hut ; four naked walls
That stared upon each other !—I looked round,
And to my wish and to my hope espied
The Friend I sought ; a Man of reverend age,
But stout and hale, for travel unimpaired.
There was he seen upon the cottage-bench,
Recumbent in the shade, as if asleep ;
An iron-pointed staff lay at his side.

Him had I marked the day before—alone
And stationed in the public way, with face
Turned toward the sun then setting, while that staff
Afforded, to the figure of the man
Detained for contemplation or repose,
Graceful support ; his countenance as he stood
Was hidden from my view, and he remained
Unrecognised ; but, stricken by the sight,

With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad congratulation we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting.—For the night
We parted, nothing willingly ; and now
He by appointment waited for me here,
Under the covert of these clustering elms.

We were tried Friends : amid a pleasant vale,
In the antique market-village where was passed
My school-time, an apartment he had owned,
To which at intervals the Wanderer drew,
And found a kind of home or harbour there.
He loved me ; from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me, as he in sport would say,
For my grave looks, too thoughtful for my years.
As I grew up, it was my best delight
To be his chosen comrade. Many a time,
On holidays, we rambled through the woods :
We sate—we walked ; he pleased me with report
Of things which he had seen ; and often touched
Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turned inward ; or at my request would sing
Old songs, the product of his native hills ;
A skilful distribution of sweet sounds,
Feeding the soul, and eagerly imbibed
As cool refreshing water, by the care
Of the industrious husbandman, diffused
Through a parched meadow-ground, in time of drought.
Still deeper welcome found his pure discourse :

How precious when in riper days I learned
To weigh with care his words, and to rejoice
In the plain presence of his dignity !

Oh ! many are the Poets that are sown
By Nature ; men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the faculty divine ;
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse,
(Which, in the docile season of their youth,
It was denied them to acquire, through lack
Of culture and the inspiring aid of books,
Or haply by a temper too severe,
Or a nice backwardness afraid of shame)
Nor having e'er, as life advanced, been led
By circumstance to take unto the height
The measure of themselves, these favoured Beings,
All but a scattered few, live out their time,
Husbanding that which they possess within,
And go to the grave, unthought of. Strongest minds
Are often those of whom the noisy world
Hears least ; else surely this Man had not left
His graces unrevealed and unproclaimed.
But, as the mind was filled with inward light,
So not without distinction had he lived,
Beloved and honoured—far as he was known.
And some small portion of his eloquent speech,
And something that may serve to set in view
The feeling pleasures of his loneliness,
His observations, and the thoughts his mind

Had dealt with—I will here record in verse ;
Which, if with truth it correspond, and sink
Or rise as venerable Nature leads,
The high and tender Muses shall accept
With gracious smile, deliberately pleased,
And listening Time reward with sacred praise.

Among the hills of Athol he was born ;
Where, on a small hereditary farm,
An unproductive slip of rugged ground,
His Parents, with their numerous offspring, dwelt ;
A virtuous household, though exceeding poor !
Pure livers were they all, austere and grave,
And fearing God ; the very children taught
Stern self-respect, a reverence for God's word,
And an habitual piety, maintained
With strictness scarcely known on English ground.

From his sixth year, the Boy of whom I speak,
In summer, tended cattle on the hills ;
But, through the inclement and the perilous days
Of long-continuing winter, he repaired,
Equipped with satchel, to a school, that stood
Sole building on a mountain's dreary edge,
Remote from view of city spire, or sound
Of minster clock ! From that bleak tenement
He, many an evening, to his distant home
In solitude returning, saw the hills
Grow larger in the darkness ; all alone

Beheld the stars come out above his head,
And travelled through the wood, with no one near
To whom he might confess the things he saw.

So the foundations of his mind were laid.
In such communion, not from terror free,
While yet a child, and long before his time,
Had he perceived the presence and the power
Of greatness ; and deep feelings had impressed
So vividly great objects that they lay
Upon his mind like substances, whose presence
Perplexed the bodily sense. He had received
A precious gift ; for, as he grew in years,
With these impressions would he still compare
All his remembrances, thoughts, shapes, and forms ;
And, being still unsatisfied with aught
Of dimmer character, he thence attained
An active power to fasten images
Upon his brain ; and on their pictured lines
Intensely brooded, even till they acquired
The liveliness of dreams. Nor did he fail,
While yet a child, with a child's eagerness
Incessantly to turn his ear and eye
On all things which the moving seasons brought
To feed such appetite—nor this alone
Appeased his yearning :—in the after-day
Of boyhood, many an hour in caves forlorn,
And 'mid the hollow depths of naked crags

He sate, and even in their fixed lineaments,
Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by creative feeling overborne,
Or by predominance of thought oppressed,
Even in their fixed and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind,
Expression ever varying !

Thus informed,
He had small need of books ; for many a tale
Traditionary, round the mountains hung,
And many a legend, peopling the dark woods,
Nourished Imagination in her growth,
And gave the Mind that apprehensive power
By which she is made quick to recognise
The moral properties and scope of things.
But eagerly he read, and read again,
Whate'er the minister's old shelf supplied ;
The life and death of martyrs, who sustained,
With will inflexible, those fearful pangs
Triumphantly displayed in records left
Of persecution, and the Covenant—times
Whose echo rings through Scotland to this hour !
And there, by lucky hap, had been preserved
A straggling volume, torn and incomplete,
That left half-told the preternatural tale,
Romance of giants, chronicle of fiends,
Profuse in garniture of wooden cuts
Strange and uncouth ; dire faces, figures dire,
Sharp-kneed, sharp-elbowed, and lean-ankled too,

With long and ghostly shanks—forms which once seen
Could never be forgotten !

In his heart,
Where Fear sate thus, a cherished visitant,
Was wanting yet the pure delight of love
By sound diffused, or by the breathing air,
Or by the silent looks of happy things,
Or flowing from the universal face
Of earth and sky. But he had felt the power
Of Nature, and already was prepared,
By his intense conceptions, to receive
Deeply the lesson deep of love which he,
Whom Nature, by whatever means, has taught
To feel intensely, cannot but receive.

Such was the Boy—but for the growing Youth
What soul was his, when, from the naked top
Of some bold headland, he beheld the sun
Rise up, and bathe the world in light ! He looked—
Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth
And ocean's liquid mass, in gladness lay
Beneath him :—Far and wide the clouds were touched,
And in their silent faces could he read
Unutterable love. Sound needed none,
Nor any voice of joy ; his spirit drank
The spectacle : sensation, soul, and form,
All melted into him ; they swallowed up
His animal being ; in them did he live,
And by them did he live ; they were his life.

In such access of mind, in such high hour
Of visitation from the living God,
Thought was not ; in enjoyment it expired.
No thanks he breathed, he proffered no request ;
Rapt into still communion that transcends
The imperfect offices of prayer and praise,
His mind was a thanksgiving to the power
That made him ; it was blessedness and love !

A Herdsman on the lonely mountain tops,
Such intercourse was his, and in this sort
Was his existence oftentimes *possessed*.
O then how beautiful, how bright, appeared
The written promise ! Early had he learned
To reverence the volume that displays
The mystery, the life which cannot die ;
But in the mountains did he *feel* his faith.
All things, responsive to the writing, there
Breathed immortality, revolving life,
And greatness still revolving ; infinite :
There littleness was not ; the least of things
Seemed infinite ; and there his spirit shaped
Her prospects, nor did he believe,—he *saw*.
What wonder if his being thus became
Sublime and comprehensive ! Low desires,
Low thoughts had there no place ; yet was his heart
Lowly ; for he was meek in gratitude,
Oft as he called those ecstasies to mind,
And whence they flowed ; and from them he acquired

Wisdom, which works thro' patience ; thence he learned
In oft-recurring hours of sober thought
To look on Nature with a humble heart,
Self-questioned where it did not understand,
And with a superstitious eye of love.

So passed the time ; yet to the nearest town
He duly went with what small overplus
His earnings might supply, and brought away
The book that most had tempted his desires
While at the stall he read. Among the hills
He gazed upon that mighty orb of song,
The divine Milton. Lore of different kind,
The annual savings of a toilsome life,
His School-master supplied ; books that explain
The purer elements of truth involved
In lines and numbers, and, by charm severe,
(Especially perceived where nature droops
And feeling is suppressed) preserve the mind
Busy in solitude and poverty.
These occupations oftentimes deceived
The listless hours, while in the hollow vale,
Hollow and green, he lay on the green turf
In pensive idleness. What could he do,
Thus daily thirsting, in that lonesome life,
With blind endeavours ? Yet, still uppermost,
Nature was at his heart as if he felt,
Though yet he knew not how, a wasting power
In all things that from her sweet influence

Might tend to wean him. Therefore with her hues,
Her forms, and with the spirit of her forms,
He clothed the nakedness of austere truth.
While yet he lingered in the rudiments
Of science, and among her simplest laws,
His triangles—they were the stars of heaven,
The silent stars! Oft did he take delight
To measure the altitude of some tall crag
That is the eagle's birth-place, or some peak
Familiar with forgotten years, that shows
Inscribed upon its visionary sides,
The history of many a winter storm,
Or obscure records of the path of fire.

And thus before his eighteenth year was told,
Accumulated feelings pressed his heart
With still increasing weight; he was o'erpowered
By Nature; by the turbulence subdued
Of his own mind; by mystery and hope,
And the first virgin passion of a soul
Communing with the glorious universe.
Full often wished he that the winds might rage
When they were silent: far more fondly now
Than in his earlier season did he love
Tempestuous nights—the conflict and the sounds
That live in darkness. From his intellect
And from the stillness of abstracted thought
He asked repose; and, failing oft to win

The peace required, he scanned the laws of light
Amid the roar of torrents, where they send
From hollow clefts up to the clearer air
A cloud of mist, that smitten by the sun
Varies its rainbow hues. But vainly thus,
And vainly by all other means, he strove
To mitigate the fever of his heart.

In dreams, in study, and in ardent thought,
Thus was he reared ; much wanting to assist
The growth of intellect, yet gaining more,
And every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthened and braced, by breathing in content
The keen, the wholesome, air of poverty,
And drinking from the well of homely life.
—But, from past liberty, and tried restraints,
He now was summoned to select the course
Of humble industry that promised best
To yield him no unworthy maintenance.
Urged by his Mother, he essayed to teach
A village-school—but wandering thoughts were then
A misery to him ; and the Youth resigned
A task he was unable to perform.

That stern yet kindly Spirit, who constrains
The Savoyard to quit his naked rocks,
The free-born Swiss to leave his narrow vales,
(Spirit attached to regions mountainous
Like their own steadfast clouds) did now impel

His restless mind to look abroad with hope.
—An irksome drudgery seems it to plod on,
Through hot and dusty ways, or pelting storm,
A vagrant Merchant under a heavy load
Bent as he moves, and needing frequent rest ;
Yet do such travellers find their own delight ;
And their hard service, deemed debasing now,
Gained merited respect in simpler times ;
When squire, and priest, and they who round them dwelt
In rustic sequestration—all dependent
Upon the PEDLAR's toil—supplied their wants,
Or pleased their fancies, with the wares he brought.
Not ignorant was the Youth that still no few
Of his adventurous countrymen were led
By perseverance in this track of life
To competence and ease :—to him it offered
Attractions manifold ;—and this he chose.
—His Parents on the enterprise bestowed
Their farewell benediction, but with hearts
Foreboding evil. From his native hills
He wandered far ; much did he see of men,
Their manners, their enjoyments, and pursuits,
Their passions and their feelings ; chiefly those
Essential and eternal in the heart,
That, 'mid the simpler forms of rural life,
Exist more simple in their elements,
And speak a plainer language. In the woods,
A lone Enthusiast, and among the fields,
Itinerant in this labour, he had passed

The better portion of his time ; and there
Spontaneously had his affections thriven
Amid the bounties of the year, the peace
And liberty of nature ; there he kept
In solitude and solitary thought
His mind in a just equipoise of love.
Serene it was, unclouded by the cares
Of ordinary life ; unvexed, unwarped
By partial bondage. In his steady course,
No piteous revolutions had he felt,
No wild varieties of joy and grief.
Unoccupied by sorrow of its own,
His heart lay open ; and, by nature tuned
And constant disposition of his thoughts
To sympathy with man, he was alive
To all that was enjoyed where'er he went,
And all that was endured ; for, in himself
Happy, and quiet in his cheerfulness,
He had no painful pressure from without
That made him turn aside from wretchedness
With coward fears. He could *afford* to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer. Hence it came
That in our best experience he was rich,
And in the wisdom of our daily life.
For hence, minutely, in his various rounds,
He had observed the progress and decay
Of many minds, of minds and bodies too ;
The history of many families ;
How they had prospered ; how they were o'erthrown

By passion or mischance, or such misrule
 Among the unthinking masters of the earth
 As makes the nations groan.

This active course

He followed till provision for his wants
 Had been obtained ;—the Wanderer then resolved
 To pass the remnant of his days, untasked
 With needless services, from hardship free.
 His calling laid aside, he lived at ease :
 But still he loved to pace the public roads
 And the wild paths ; and, by the summer's warmth
 Invited, often would he leave his home
 And journey far, revisiting the scenes
 That to his memory were most endeared.
 —Vigorous in health, of hopeful spirits, undamped
 By worldly-mindedness or anxious care ;
 Observant, studious, thoughtful, and refreshed
 By knowledge gathered up from day to day ;
 Thus had he lived a long and innocent life.

The Scottish Church, both on himself and those
 With whom from childhood he grew up, had held
 The strong hand of her purity ; and still
 Had watched him with an unrelenting eye.
 This he remembered in his riper age
 With gratitude, and reverential thoughts.
 But by the native vigour of his mind,
 By his habitual wanderings out of doors,
 By loneliness, and goodness, and kind works,

Whate'er, in docile childhood or in youth,
He had imbibed of fear or darker thought
Was melted all away ; so true was this,
That sometimes his religion seemed to me
Self-taught, as of a dreamer in the woods ;
Who to the model of his own pure heart
Shaped his belief, as grace divine inspired,
And human reason dictated with awe.

—And surely never did there live on earth
A man of kindlier nature. The rough sports
And teasing ways of children vexed not him ;
Indulgent listener was he to the tongue
Of garrulous age ; nor did the sick man's tale,
To his fraternal sympathy addressed,
Obtain reluctant hearing.

Plain his garb ;
Such as might suit a rustic Sire, prepared
For sabbath duties ; yet he was a man
Whom no one could have passed without remark.
Active and nervous was his gait ; his limbs
And his whole figure breathed intelligence.
Time had compressed the freshness of his cheek
Into a narrower circle of deep red,
But had not tamed his eye ; that, under brows
Shaggy and grey, had meanings which it brought
From years of youth ; which, like a Being made
Of many Beings, he had wondrous skill
To blend with knowledge of the years to come,
Human, or such as lie beyond the grave.

So was He framed ; and such his course of life
Who now, with no appendage but a staff,
The prized memorial of relinquished toils,
Upon that cottage-bench reposed his limbs,
Screened from the sun. Supine the Wanderer lay,
His eyes as if in drowsiness half shut,
The shadows of the breezy elms above
Dappling his face. He had not heard the sound
Of my approaching steps, and in the shade
Unnoticed did I stand some minutes' space.
At length I hailed him, seeing that his hat
Was moist with water-drops, as if the brim
Had newly scooped a running stream. He rose,
And ere our lively greeting into peace
Had settled, "'Tis," said I, "a burning day :
My lips are parched with thirst, but you, it seems,
Have somewhere found relief." He, at the word,
Pointing towards a sweet-briar, bade me climb
The fence where that aspiring shrub looked out
Upon the public way. It was a plot
Of garden ground run wild, its matted weeds
Marked with the steps of those, whom, as they passed,
The gooseberry trees that shot in long lank slips,
Or currants, hanging from their leafless stems,
In scanty strings, had tempted to o'erleap
The broken wall. I looked around, and there,
Where two tall hedge-rows of thick alder boughs
Joined in a cold damp nook, espied a well
Shrouded with willow-flowers and plummy fern.

My thirst I slaked, and, from the cheerless spot
Withdrawing, straightway to the shade returned
Where sate the old Man on the cottage-bench ;
And, while, beside him, with uncovered head,
I yet was standing, freely to respire,
And cool my temples in the fanning air,
Thus did he speak. " I see around me here
Things which you cannot see : we die, my Friend,
Nor we alone, but that which each man loved
And prized in his peculiar nook of earth
Dies with him, or is changed ; and very soon
Even of the good is no memorial left.
—The Poets, in their elegies and songs
Lamenting the departed, call the groves,
They call upon the hills and streams to mourn,
And senseless rocks ; nor idly ; for they speak,
In these their invocations, with a voice
Obedient to the strong creative power
Of human passion. Sympathies there are
More tranquil, yet perhaps of kindred birth,
That steal upon the meditative mind,
And grow with thought. Beside yon spring I stood,
And eyed its waters till we seemed to feel
One sadness, they and I. For them a bond
Of brotherhood is broken : time has been
When, every day, the touch of human hand
Dislodged the natural sleep that binds them up
In mortal stillness ; and they ministered
To human comfort. Stooping down to drink,

Upon the slimy foot-stone I espied
The useless fragment of a wooden bowl,
Green with the moss of years, and subject only
To the soft handling of the elements :
There let it lie—how foolish are such thoughts !
Forgive them ;—never—never did my steps
Approach this door but she who dwelt within
A daughter's welcome gave me, and I loved her
As my own child. Oh, Sir ! the good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust
Burn to the socket. Many a passenger
Hath blessed poor Margaret for her gentle looks,
When she upheld the cool refreshment drawn
From that forsaken spring ; and no one came
But he was welcome ; no one went away
But that it seemed she loved him. She is dead,
The light extinguished of her lonely hut,
The hut itself abandoned to decay,
And she forgotten in the quiet grave.

I speak," continued he, " of One whose stock
Of virtues bloomed beneath this lowly roof.
She was a Woman of a steady mind,
Tender and deep in her excess of love ;
Not speaking much, pleased rather with the joy
Of her own thoughts : by some especial care
Her temper had been framed, as if to make
A Being, who by adding love to peace
Might live on earth a life of happiness.

Her wedded Partner lacked not on his side
The humble worth that satisfied her heart :
Frugal, affectionate, sober, and withal
Keenly industrious. She with pride would tell
That he was often seated at his loom,
In summer, ere the mower was abroad
Among the dewy grass,—in early spring,
Ere the last star had vanished.— They who passed
At evening, from behind the garden fence
Might hear his busy spade, which he would ply,
After his daily work, until the light
Had failed, and every leaf and flower were lost
In the dark hedges. So their days were spent
In peace and comfort ; and a pretty boy
Was their best hope, next to the God in heaven.

Not twenty years ago, but you I think
Can scarcely bear it now in mind, there came
Two blighting seasons, when the fields were left
With half a harvest. It pleased Heaven to add
A worse affliction in the plague of war :
This happy Land was stricken to the heart !
A Wanderer then among the cottages,
I, with my freight of winter raiment, saw
The hardships of that season : many rich
Sank down, as in a dream, among the poor ;
And of the poor did many cease to be,
And their place knew them not. Meanwhile, abridged
Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled

To numerous self-denials, Margaret
Went struggling on through those calamitous years
With cheerful hope, until the second autumn,
When her life's Helpmate on a sick-bed lay,
Smitten with perilous fever. In disease
He lingered long; and, when his strength returned,
He found the little he had stored, to meet
The hour of accident or crippling age,
Was all consumed. A second infant now
Was added to the troubles of a time
Laden, for them and all of their degree,
With care and sorrow: shoals of artisans
From ill-requited labour turned adrift
Sought daily bread from public charity,
They, and their wives and children—happier far
Could they have lived as do the little birds
That peck along the hedge-rows, or the kite
That makes her dwelling on the mountain rocks!

A sad reverse it was for him who long
Had filled with plenty, and possessed in peace,
This lonely Cottage. At the door he stood,
And whistled many a snatch of merry tunes
That had no mirth in them; or with his knife
Carved uncouth figures on the heads of sticks—
Then, not less idly, sought, through every nook
In house or garden, any casual work
Of use or ornament, and with a strange,
Amusing, yet uneasy, novelty,

He mingled, where he might, the various tasks
Of summer, autumn, winter, and of spring. .
But this endured not ; his good humour soon
Became a weight in which no pleasure was :
And poverty brought on a petted mood
And a sore temper : day by day he drooped,
And he would leave his work—and to the town
Would turn without an errand his slack steps ;
Or wander here and there among the fields.
One while he would speak lightly of his babes,
And with a cruel tongue : at other times
He tossed them with a false unnatural joy :
And 'twas a rueful thing to see the looks
Of the poor innocent children. 'Every smile,'
Said Margaret to me, here beneath these trees,
'Made my heart bleed.'"

At this the Wanderer paused ;
And, looking up to those enormous elms,
He said, "'Tis now the hour of deepest noon.
At this still season of repose and peace,
This hour when all things which are not at rest
Are cheerful ; while this multitude of flies
With tuneful hum is filling all the air ;
Why should a tear be on an old Man's cheek ?
Why should we thus, with an untoward mind,
And in the weakness of humanity,
From natural wisdom turn our hearts away ;
To natural comfort shut our eyes and ears ;

And, feeding on disquiet, thus disturb
The calm of nature with our restless thoughts?"

HE spake with somewhat of a solemn tone :
But, when he ended, there was in his face
Such easy cheerfulness, a look so mild,
That for a little time it stole away
All recollection; and that simple tale
Passed from my mind like a forgotten sound.
A while on trivial things we held discourse,
To me soon tasteless. In my own despite,
I thought of that poor Woman as of one
Whom I had known and loved. He had rehearsed
Her homely tale with such familiar power,
With such an active countenance, an eye
So busy, that the things of which he spake
Seemed present; and, attention now relaxed,
A heart-felt chillness crept along my veins.
I rose; and, having left the breezy shade,
Stood drinking comfort from the warmer sun,
That had not cheered me long—ere, looking round
Upon that tranquil Ruin, I returned,
And begged of the old Man that, for my sake,
He would resume his story.

He replied,
“It were a wantonness, and would demand
Severe reproof, if we were men whose hearts

Could hold vain dalliance with the misery
Even of the dead ; contented thence to draw
A momentary pleasure, never marked
By reason, barren of all future good.
But we have known that there is often found
In mournful thoughts, and always might be found,
A power to virtue friendly ; were't not so,
I am a dreamer among men, indeed
An idle dreamer ! 'Tis a common tale,
An ordinary sorrow of man's life,
A tale of silent suffering, hardly clothed
In bodily form.—But without further bidding
I will proceed.

While thus it fared with them,
To whom this cottage, till those hapless years,
Had been a blessed home, it was my chance
To travel in a country far remote ;
And when these lofty elms once more appeared
What pleasant expectations lured me on
O'er the flat Common !—With quick step I reached
The threshold, lifted with light hand the latch ;
But, when I entered, Margaret looked at me
A little while ; then turned her head away
Speechless,—and, sitting down upon a chair,
Wept bitterly. I wist not what to do,
Nor how to speak to her. Poor Wretch ! at last
She rose from off her seat, and then,—O Sir !
I cannot *tell* how she pronounced my name :—

With fervent love, and with a face of grief
Unutterably helpless, and a look
That seemed to cling upon me, she enquired
If I had seen her husband. As she spake
A strange surprise and fear came to my heart,
Nor had I power to answer ere she told
That he had disappeared—not two months gone.
He left his house : two wretched days had past,
And on the third, as wistfully she raised
Her head from off her pillow, to look forth,
Like one in trouble, for returning light,
Within her chamber-casement she espied
A folded paper, lying as if placed
To meet her waking eyes. This tremblingly
She opened—found no writing, but beheld
Pieces of money carefully enclosed,
Silver and gold. ‘ I shuddered at the sight,’
Said Margaret, ‘ for I knew it was his hand
That must have placed it there ; and ere that day
Was ended, that long anxious day, I learned,
From one who by my husband had been sent
With the sad news, that he had joined a troop
Of soldiers, going to a distant land.
—He left me thus—he could not gather heart
To take a farewell of me ; for he feared
That I should follow with my babes, and sink
Beneath the misery of that wandering life.’

This tale did Margaret tell with many tears :

And, when she ended, I had little power
To give her comfort, and was glad to take
Such words of hope from her own mouth as served
To cheer us both. But long we had not talked
Ere we built up a pile of better thoughts,
And with a brighter eye she looked around
As if she had been shedding tears of joy.
We parted.—'Twas the time of early spring ;
I left her busy with her garden tools ;
And well remember, o'er that fence she looked,
And, while I paced along the foot-way path,
Called out, and sent a blessing after me,
With tender cheerfulness, and with a voice
That seemed the very sound of happy thoughts.

I roved o'er many a hill and many a dale,
With my accustomed load ; in heat and cold,
Through many a wood and many an open ground,
In sunshine and in shade, in wet and fair,
Drooping or blithe of heart, as might befall ;
My best companions now the driving winds,
And now the 'trotting brooks' and whispering trees,
And now the music of my own sad steps,
With many a short-lived thought that passed between,
And disappeared.

I journeyed back this way,
When, in the warmth of midsummer, the wheat
Was yellow ; and the soft and bladed grass,
Springing afresh, had o'er the hay-field spread

Its tender verdure. At the door arrived,
I found that she was absent. In the shade,
Where now we sit, I waited her return.
Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore
Its customary look,—only, it seemed,
The honeysuckle, crowding round the porch,
Hung down in heavier tufts; and that bright weed,
The yellow stone-crop, suffered to take root
Along the window's edge, profusely grew
Blinding the lower panes. I turned aside,
And strolled into her garden. It appeared
To lag behind the season, and had lost
Its pride of neatness. Daisy-flowers and thrift
Had broken their trim border-lines, and straggled
O'er paths they used to deck: carnations, once
Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
For the peculiar pains they had required,
Declined their languid heads, wanting support.
The cumbrous bind-weed, with its wreaths and bells,
Had twined about her two small rows of peas,
And dragged them to the earth.

Ere this an hour
Was wasted.—Back I turned my restless steps;
A stranger passed; and, guessing whom I sought,
He said that she was used to ramble far.—
The sun was sinking in the west; and now
I sate with sad impatience. From within
Her solitary infant cried aloud;
Then, like a blast that dies away self-stilled.

The voice was silent. From the bench I rose ;
But neither could divert nor soothe my thoughts.
The spot, though fair, was very desolate—
The longer I remained, more desolate :
And, looking round me, now I first observed
The corner stones, on either side the porch,
With dull red stains discoloured, and stuck o'er
With tufts and hairs of wool, as if the sheep,
That fed upon the Common, thither came
Familiarly, and found a couching-place
Even at her threshold. Deeper shadows fell
From these tall elms ; the cottage-clock struck eight ;—
I turned, and saw her distant a few steps.
Her face was pale and thin—her figure, too,
Was changed. As she unlocked the door, she said,
' It grieves me you have waited here so long,
But, in good truth, I've wandered much of late ;
And, sometimes—to my shame I speak—have need
Of my best prayers to bring me back again.'
While on the board she spread our evening meal,
She told me—interrupting not the work
Which gave employment to her listless hands—
That she had parted with her elder child ;
To a kind master on a distant farm
Now happily apprenticed.—' I perceive
You look at me, and you have cause ; to-day
I have been travelling far ; and many days
About the fields I wander, knowing this
Only, that what I seek I cannot find ;

And so I waste my time : for I am changed ;
 And to myself,' said she, ' have done much wrong
 And to this helpless infant. I have slept
 Weeping, and weeping have I waked ; my tears
 Have flowed as if my body were not such
 As others are ; and I could never die.
 But I am now in mind and in my heart
 More easy ; and I hope,' said she, ' that God
 Will give me patience to endure the things
 Which I behold at home.'

It would have grieved

Your very soul to see her. Sir, I feel
 The story linger in my heart ; I fear
 'Tis long and tedious ; but my spirit clings
 To that poor Woman :—so familiarly
 Do I perceive her manner, and her look,
 And presence ; and so deeply do I feel
 Her goodness, that, not seldom, in my walks
 A momentary trance comes over me ;
 And to myself I seem to muse on One
 By sorrow laid asleep ; or borne away,
 A human being destined to awake
 To human life, or something very near
 To human life, when he shall come again
 For whom she suffered. Yes, it would have grieved
 Your very soul to see her : evermore
 Her eyelids drooped, her eyes downward were cast ;
 And, when she at her table gave me food,
 She did not look at me. Her voice was low,

Her body was subdued. In every act
 Pertaining to her house-affairs, appeared
 The careless stillness of a thinking mind
 Self-occupied ; to which all outward things
 Are like an idle matter. Still she sighed,
 But yet no motion of the breast was seen,
 No heaving of the heart. While by the fire
 We sate together, sighs came on my ear,
 I knew not how, and hardly whence they came.

Ere my departure, to her care I gave,
 For her son's use, some tokens of regard,
 Which with a look of welcome she received ;
 And I exhorted her to place her trust
 In God's good love, and seek his help by prayer.
 I took my staff, and, when I kissed her babe,
 The tears stood in her eyes. I left her then
 With the best hope and comfort I could give :
 She thanked me for my wish ;—but for my hope
 It seemed she did not thank me.

I returned,
 And took my rounds along this road again
 When on its sunny bank the primrose flower
 Peeped forth, to give an earnest of the Spring.
 I found her sad and drooping : she had learned
 No tidings of her husband ; if he lived,
 She knew not that he lived ; if he were dead,
 She knew not he was dead. She seemed the same
 In person and appearance ; but her house

Bespake a sleepy hand of negligence ;
The floor was neither dry nor neat, the hearth
Was comfortless, and her small lot of books,
Which, in the cottage-window, heretofore
Had been piled up against the corner panes
In seemly order, now, with straggling leaves
Lay scattered here and there, open or shut,
As they had chanced to fall. Her infant Babe
Had from its Mother caught the trick of grief,
And sighed among its playthings. I withdrew
And once again entering the garden saw,
More plainly still, that poverty and grief
Were now come nearer to her : weeds defaced
The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass :
No ridges there appeared of clear black mold,
No winter greenness ; of her herbs and flowers,
It seemed the better part were gnawed away
Or trampled into earth ; a chain of straw,
Which had been twined about the slender stem
Of a young apple-tree, lay at its root ;
The bark was nibbled round by truant sheep.
—Margaret stood near, her infant in her arms,
And, noting that my eye was on the tree,
She said, ‘ I fear it will be dead and gone
Ere Robert come again.’ When to the House
We had returned together, she enquired
If I had any hope :—but for her babe
And for her little orphan boy, she said,

She had no wish to live, that she must die
Of sorrow. Yet I saw the idle loom
Still in its place ; his sunday garments hung
Upon the self-same nail ; his very staff
Stood undisturbed behind the door.

And when,

In bleak December, I retraced this way,
She told me that her little babe was dead,
And she was left alone. She now, released
From her maternal cares, had taken up
The employment common through these wilds, and gained,
By spinning hemp, a pittance for herself ;
And for this end had hired a neighbour's boy
To give her needful help. That very time
Most willingly she put her work aside,
And walked with me along the miry road,
Heedless how far ; and, in such piteous sort
That any heart had ached to hear her, begged
That, wheresoc'er I went, I still would ask
For him whom she had lost. We parted then—
Our final parting ; for from that time forth
Did many seasons pass ere I returned
Into this tract again.

Nine tedious years ;

From their first separation, nine long years,
She lingered in unquiet widowhood ;
A Wife and Widow. Needs must it have been
A sore heart-wasting ! I have heard, my Friend,
That in yon arbour oftentimes she sate

Alone, through half the vacant sabbath day ;
And, if a dog passed by, she still would quit
The shade, and look abroad. On this old bench
For hours she sate ; and evermore her eye
Was busy in the distance, shaping things
That made her heart beat quick. You see that path,
Now faint,—the grass has crept o'er its grey line ;
There, to and fro, she paced through many a day
Of the warm summer, from a belt of hemp
That girt her waist, spinning the long-drawn thread
With backward steps. Yet ever as there passed
A man whose garments showed the soldier's red,
Or crippled mendicant in sailor's garb,
The little child who sate to turn the wheel
Ceased from his task ; and she with faltering voice
Made many a fond enquiry ; and when they,
Whose presence gave no comfort, were gone by,
Her heart was still more sad. And by yon gate,
That bars the traveller's road, she often stood,
And when a stranger horseman came, the latch
Would lift, and in his face look wistfully :
Most happy, if, from aught discovered there
Of tender feeling, she might dare repeat
The same sad question. Meanwhile her poor Hut
Sank to decay ; for he was gone, whose hand,
At the first nipping of October frost,
Closed up each chink, and with fresh bands of straw
Chequered the green-grown thatch. And so she lived

Through the long winter, reckless and alone ;
Until her house by frost, and thaw, and rain,
Was sapped ; and while she slept, the nightly damps
Did chill her breast ; and in the stormy day
Her tattered clothes were ruffled by the wind,
Even at the side of her own fire. Yet still
She loved this wretched spot, nor would for worlds
Have parted hence ; and still that length of road,
And this rude bench, one torturing hope endeared,
Fast rooted at her heart : and here, my Friend,—
In sickness she remained , and here she died ;
Last human tenant of these ruined walls !”

The old Man ceased : he saw that I was moved ;
From that low bench, rising instinctively
I turned aside in weakness, nor had power
To thank him for the tale which he had told.
I stood, and leaning o'er the garden wall
Reviewed that Woman's sufferings ; and it seemed
To comfort me while with a brother's love
I blessed her in the impotence of grief.
Then towards the cottage I returned ; and traced
Fondly, though with an interest more mild,
That secret spirit of humanity
Which, 'mid the calm oblivious tendencies
Of nature, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers,
And silent overgrowings, still survived.
The old Man, noting this, resumed, and said,
“ My Friend ! enough to sorrow you have given,

The purposes of wisdom ask no more :
Nor more would she have craved as due to One
Who, in her worst distress, had ofttimes felt
The unbounded might of prayer ; and learned, with soul
Fixed on the Cross, that consolation springs,
From sources deeper far than deepest pain,
For the meek Sufferer. Why then should we read
The forms of things with an unworthy eye ?
She sleeps in the calm earth, and peace is here.
I well remember that those very plumes,
Those weeds, and the high spear-grass on that wall,
By mist and silent rain-drops silvered o'er,
As once I passed, into my heart conveyed
So still an image of tranquillity,
So calm and still, and looked so beautiful
Amid the uneasy thoughts which filled my mind,
That what we feel of sorrow and despair
From ruin and from change, and all the grief
That passing shows of Being leave behind,
Appeared an idle dream, that could maintain,
Nowhere, dominion o'er the enlightened spirit
Whose meditative sympathies repose
Upon the breast of Faith. I turned away,
And walked along my road in happiness."

He ceased. Ere long the sun declining shot
A slant and mellow radiance, which began
To fall upon us, while, beneath the trees;
We sate on that low bench : and now we felt,

Admonished thus, the sweet hour coming on.
A linnet warbled from those lofty elms,
A thrush sang loud, and other melodies,
At distance heard, peopled the milder air.
The old Man rose, and, with a sprightly mien
Of hopeful preparation, grasped his staff ;
Together casting then a farewell look
Upon those silent walls, we left the shade ;
And, ere the stars were visible, had reached
A village-inn,—our evening resting-place.

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

THE EXCURSION.



BOOK II.

THE SOLITARY.

ARGUMENT.

Page 42, The Author describes his travels with the Wanderer, whose character is further illustrated—44, Morning scene, and view of a Village Wake—47, Wanderer's account of a Friend whom he purposes to visit—53, View, from an eminence, of the Valley which his Friend had chosen for his retreat—54, Sound of singing from below—a funeral procession—55, Descent into the Valley—57, Observations drawn from the Wanderer at sight of a book accidentally discovered in a recess in the Valley—59, Meeting with the Wanderer's friend, the Solitary—61, Wanderer's description of the mode of burial in this mountainous district—62, Solitary contrasts with this, that of the individual carried a few minutes before from the cottage; 64, The cottage entered—65, Description of the Solitary's apartment—65, Repast there—66, View, from the window, of two mountain summits; and the Solitary's description of the companionship they afford him—67, Account of the departed inmate of the cottage—71, Description of a grand spectacle upon the mountains, with its effect upon the Solitary's mind—73, Leave the house.

BOOK SECOND.

THE SOLITARY.

IN days of yore how fortunately fared
The Minstrel ! wandering on from hall to hall,
Baronial court or royal ; cheered with gifts
Munificent, and love, and ladies' praise ;
Now meeting on his road an armed knight,
Now resting with a pilgrim by the side
Of a clear brook ;—beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged ; the next,
Humbly in a religious hospital ;
Or with some merry outlaws of the wood ;
Or haply shrouded in a hermit's cell.
Him, sleeping or awake, the robber spared ;
He walked—protected from the sword of war
By virtue of that sacred instrument
His harp, suspended at the traveller's side ;
His dear companion wheresoe'er he went
Opening from land to land an easy way

By melody, and by the charm of verse.
Yet not the noblest of that honoured Race
Drew happier, loftier, more empassioned, thoughts
From his long journeyings and eventful life,
Than this obscure Itinerant had skill
To gather, ranging through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginitive days ;
Both while he trod the earth in humblest guise
Accoutred with his burthen and his staff ;
And now, when free to move with lighter pace

What wonder, then, if I, whose favourite school
Hath been the fields, the roads, and rural lanes,
Looked on this guide with reverential love ?
Each with the other pleased, we now pursued
Our journey, under favourable skies.
Turn wheresoe'er we would, he was a light
Unfailing : not a hamlet could we pass,
Rarely a house, that did not yield to him
Remembrances ; or from his tongue call forth
Some way-beguiling tale. Nor less regard
Accompanied those strains of apt discourse,
Which nature's various objects might inspire ;
And in the silence of his face I read
His overflowing spirit. Birds and beasts,
And the mute fish that glances in the stream,
And harmless reptile coiling in the sun,
And gorgeous insect hovering in the air,
The fowl domestic, and the household dog—

In his capacious mind, he loved them all :
Their rights acknowledging he felt for all.
Oft was occasion given me to perceive
How the calm pleasures of the pasturing herd
To happy contemplation soothed his walk ;
How the poor brute's condition, forced to run
Its course of suffering in the public road,
Sad contrast ! all too often smote his heart
With unavailing pity. Rich in love
And sweet humanity, he was, himself,
To the degree that he desired, beloved.
Smiles of good-will from faces that he knew
Greeted us all day long ; we took our seats
By many a cottage-hearth, where he received
The welcome of an Inmate from afar,
And I at once forgot, I was a Stranger.
—Nor was he loth to enter ragged huts,
Huts where his charity was blest ; his voice
Heard as the voice of an experienced friend.
And, sometimes—where the poor man held dispute
With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through inaptness to perceive
General distress in his particular lot ;
Or cherishing resentment, or in vain
Struggling against it ; with a soul perplexed,
And finding in herself no steady power
To draw the line of comfort that divides
Calamity, the chastisement of Heaven,
From the injustice of our brother men—
To him appeal was made as to a judge ;

Who, with an understanding heart, allayed
The perturbation ; listened to the plea ;
Resolved the dubious point ; and sentence gave
So grounded, so applied, that it was heard
With softened spirit, even when it condemned.

Such intercourse I witnessed, while we roved,
Now as his choice directed, now as mine ;
Or both, with equal readiness of will,
Our course submitting to the changeful breeze
Of accident. But when the rising sun
Had three times called us to renew our walk,
My Fellow-traveller, with earnest voice,
As if the thought were but a moment old,
Claimed absolute dominion for the day.
We started—and he led me toward the hills,
Up through an ample vale, with higher hills
Before us, mountains stern and desolate ;
But, in the majesty of distance, now
Set off, and to our ken appearing fair
Of aspect, with aërial softness clad,
And beautified with morning's purple beams.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May roll in chariots, or provoke the hoofs
Of the fleet coursers they bestride, to raise
From earth the dust of morning, slow to rise ;
And they, if blest with health and hearts at ease,

Shall lack not their enjoyment :—but how faint
Compared with ours! who, pacing side by side,
Could, with an eye of leisure, look on all
That we beheld ; and lend the listening sense
To every grateful sound of earth and air ;
Pausing at will—our spirits braced, our thoughts
Pleasant as roses in the thickets blown,
And pure as dew bathing their crimson leaves.

Mount slowly, sun! that we may journey long,
By this dark hill protected from thy beams!
Such is the summer pilgrim's frequent wish ;
But quickly from among our morning thoughts
'Twas chased away : for, toward the western side
Of the broad vale, casting a casual glance,
We saw a throng of people ;—wherefore met ?
Blithe notes of music, suddenly let loose
On the thrilled ear, and flags uprising, yield
Prompt answer ; they proclaim the annual Wake,
Which the bright season favours.—Tabor and pipe
In purpose join to hasten or reprove
The laggard Rustic ; and repay with boons
Of merriment a party-coloured knot,
Already formed upon the village green.
—Beyond the limits of the shadow cast
By the broad hill, glistened upon our sight
That gay assemblage. Round them and above,
Glitter, with dark recesses interposed,
Casement, and cottage-roof, and stems of trees

Half-veiled in vapoury cloud, the silver steam
Of dews fast melting on their leafy boughs
By the strong sunbeams smitten. Like a mast
Of gold, the Maypole shines ; as if the rays
Of morning, aided by exhaling dew,
With gladsome influence could re-animate
The faded garlands dangling from its sides.

Said I, "The music and the sprightly scene
Invite us ; shall we quit our road, and join
These festive matins ?"—He replied, "Not loth
To linger I would here with you partake,
Not one hour merely, but till evening's close,
The simple pastimes of the day and place.
By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be skimmed ;
There, too, the lusty Wrestlers shall contend :
But know we not that he, who intermits
The appointed task and duties of the day,
Untunes full oft the pleasures of the day ;
Checking the finer spirits that refuse
To flow, when purposes are lightly changed ?
A length of journey yet remains untraced :
Let us proceed." Then, pointing with his staff
Raised toward those craggy summits, his intent
He thus imparted :—

“ In a spot that lies
Among yon mountain fastnesses concealed,
You will receive, before the hour of noon,

Good recompense, I hope, for this day's toil,
From sight of One who lives secluded there,
Lonesome and lost : of whom, and whose past life,
(Not to forestall such knowledge as may be
More faithfully collected from himself)
This brief communication shall suffice.

Though now sojourning there, he, like myself,
Sprang from a stock of lowly parentage
Among the wilds of Scotland, in a tract
Where many a sheltered and well-tended plant,
Bears, on the humblest ground of social life,
Blossoms of piety and innocence.
Such grateful promises his youth displayed :
And, having shown in study forward zeal,
He to the Ministry was duly called ;
And straight, incited by a curious mind
Filled with vague hopes, he undertook the charge
Of Chaplain to a military troop
Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they marched
In plaided vest,—his fellow-countrymen.
This office filling, yet by native power
And force of native inclination made
An intellectual ruler in the haunts
Of social vanity, he walked the world,
Gay, and affecting graceful gaiety ;
Lax, buoyant—less a pastor with his flock
Than a soldier among soldiers—lived and roamed
Where Fortune led :—and Fortune, who oft proves

The careless wanderer's friend, to him made known
 A blooming Lady—a conspicuous flower,
 Admired for beauty, for her sweetness praised ;
 Whom he had sensibility to love,
 Ambition to attempt, and skill to win.

For this fair Bride, most rich in gifts of mind,
 Nor sparingly endowed with worldly wealth,
 His office he relinquished ; and retired
 From the world's notice to a rural home.
 Youth's season yet with him was scarcely past,
 And she was in youth's prime. How free their love,
 How full their joy ! 'Till, pitiable doom !
 In the short course of one undreaded year
 Death blasted all. Death suddenly o'erthrew
 Two lovely Children—all that they possessed !
 The Mother followed :—miserably bare
 The one Survivor stood ; he wept, he prayed
 For his dismissal, day and night, compelled
 To hold communion with the grave, and face
 With pain the regions of eternity.
 An uncomplaining apathy displaced
 This anguish ; and, indifferent to delight,
 To aim and purpose, he consumed his days,
 To private interest dead, and public care.
 So lived he ; so he might have died.

But now,
 To the wide world's astonishment, appeared

A glorious opening, the unlooked-for dawn,
 That promised everlasting joy to France !
 Her voice of social transport reached even him !
 He broke from his contracted bounds, repaired
 To the great City, an emporium then
 Of golden expectations, and receiving
 Freights every day from a new world of hope.
 Thither his popular talents he transferred ;
 And, from the pulpit, zealously maintained
 The cause of Christ and civil liberty,
 As one, and moving to one glorious end.
 Intoxicating service ! I might say
 A happy service ; for he was sincere
 As vanity and fondness for applause,
 And new and shapeless wishes, would allow.

That righteous cause (such power hath freedom) bound.
 For one hostility, in friendly league,
 Ethereal natures and the worst of slaves ;
 Was served by rival advocates that came
 From regions opposite as heaven and hell.
 One courage seemed to animate them all :
 And, from the dazzling conquests daily gained
 By their united efforts, there arose
 A proud and most presumptuous confidence
 In the transcendent wisdom of the age,
 And her discernment ; not alone in rights,
 And in the origin and bounds of power
 Social and temporal ; but in laws divine,

Deduced by reason, or to faith revealed.
An overweening trust was raised ; and fear
Cast out, alike of person and of thing.
Plague from this union spread, whose subtle bane
The strongest did not easily escape ;
And He, what wonder ! took a mortal taint.
How shall I trace the change, how bear to tell
That he broke faith with them whom he had laid
In earth's dark chambers, with a Christian's hope !
An infidel contempt of holy writ
Stole by degrees upon his mind ; and hence
Life, like that Roman Janus, double-faced ;
Vilest hypocrisy—the laughing, gay
Hypocrisy, not leagued with fear, but pride.
Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls ;
But, for disciples of the inner school,
Old freedom was old servitude, and they
The wisest whose opinions stooped the least
To known restraints ; and who most boldly drew
Hopeful prognostications from a creed,
That, in the light of false philosophy,
Spread like a halo round a misty moon,
Widening its circle as the storms advance.

His sacred function was at length renounced ;
And every day and every place enjoyed
The unshackled layman's natural liberty ;
Speech, manners, morals, all without disguise.
I do not wish to wrong him ; though the course

Of private life licentiously displayed
Unhallowed actions—planted like a crown
Upon the insolent aspiring brow
Of spurious notions—worn as open signs
Of prejudice subdued—still he retained,
'Mid much abasement, what he had received
From nature, an intense and glowing mind.
Wherefore, when humbled Liberty grew weak,
And mortal sickness on her face appeared,
He coloured objects to his own desire
As with a lover's passion. Yet his moods
Of pain were keen as those of better men,
Nay keener, as his fortitude was less :
And he continued, when worse days were come,
To deal about his sparkling eloquence,
Struggling against the strange reverse with zeal
That shewed like happiness. But, in despite
Of all this outside bravery, within,
He neither felt encouragement nor hope :
For moral dignity, and strength of mind,
Were wanting ; and simplicity of life ;
And reverence for himself ; and, last and best,
Confiding thoughts, through love and fear of Him
Before whose sight the troubles of this world
Are vain, as billows in a tossing sea.

The glory of the times fading away—
The splendor, which had given a festal air
To self-importance, hallowed it, and veiled

From his own sight—this gone, he forfeited
All joy in human nature ; was consumed,
And vexed, and chafed, by levity and scorn,
And fruitless indignation ; galled by pride ;
Made desperate by contempt of men who throve
Before his sight in power or fame, and won,
Without desert, what he desired ; weak men,
Too weak even for his envy or his hate !
Tormented thus, after a wandering course
Of discontent, and inwardly opprest
With malady—in part, I fear, provoked
By weariness of life—he fixed his home,
Or, rather say, sate down by very chance,
Among these rugged hills ; where now he dwells,
And wastes the sad remainder of his hours,
Steeped in a self-indulging spleen, that wants not
Its own voluptuousness ;—on this resolved,
With this content, that he will live and die
Forgotten,—at safe distance from ‘a world
Not moving to his mind.’”

These serious words

Closed the preparatory notices
That served my Fellow-traveller to beguile
The way, while we advanced up that wide vale.
Diverging now (as if his quest had been
Some secret of the mountains, cavern, fall
Of water, or some lofty eminence,
Renowned for splendid prospect far and wide)
We scaled, without a track to ease our steps,

A steep ascent ; and reached a dreary plain,
 With a tumultuous waste of huge hill tops
 Before us ; savage region ! which I paced
 Dispirited : when, all at once, behold !
 Beneath our feet, a little lowly vale,
 A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
 Among the mountains ; even as if the spot
 Had been from eldest time by wish of theirs
 So placed, to be shut out from all the world !
 Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an urn ;
 With rocks encompassed, save that to the south
 Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge
 Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close ;
 A quiet treeless nook, with two green fields,
 A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,
 And one bare dwelling ; one abode, no more !
 It seemed the home of poverty and toil,
 Though not of want : the little fields, made green
 By husbandry of many thrifty years,
 Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland house.
 —There crows the cock, single in his domain :
 The small birds find in spring no thicket there
 To shroud them ; only from the neighbouring vales
 The cuckoo, stragglng up to the hill tops,
 Shouteth faint tidings of some gladder place.

Ah ! what a sweet Recess, thought I, is here !
 Instantly throwing down my limbs at ease
 Upon a bed of heath ;—full many a spot

Of hidden beauty have I chanced to espy
Among the mountains ; never one like this ;
So lonesome, and so perfectly secure ;
Not melancholy—no, for it is green,
And bright, and fertile, furnished in itself
With the few needful things that life requires.
—In rugged arms how softly does it lie,
How tenderly protected ! Far and near
We have an image of the pristine earth,
The planet in its nakedness : were this
Man's only dwelling, sole appointed seat,
First, last, and single, in the breathing world,
It could not be more quiet : peace is here
Or nowhere ; days unruffled by the gale
Of public news or private ; years that pass
Forgetfully ; uncalled upon to pay
The common penalties of mortal life,
Sickness, or accident, or grief, or pain.

On these and kindred thoughts intent I lay
In silence musing by my Comrade's side,
He also silent ; when from out the heart
Of that profound abyss a solemn voice,
Or several voices in one solemn sound,
Was heard ascending ; mournful, deep, and slow
The cadence, as of psalms—a funeral dirge !
We listened, looking down upon the hut,
But seeing no one : meanwhile from below
The strain continued, spiritual as before ;

And now distinctly could I recognise
 These words:—‘ *Shall in the grave thy love be known,
 In death thy faithfulness?* ’—“ God rest his soul !”
 Said the old Man, abruptly breaking silence,—
 “ He is departed, and finds peace at last !”

This scarcely spoken, and those holy strains
 Not ceasing, forth appeared in view a band
 Of rustic persons, from behind the hut
 Bearing a coffin in the midst, with which
 They shaped their course along the sloping side
 Of that small valley, singing as they moved ;
 A sober company and few, the men
 Bare-headed, and all decently attired !
 Some steps when they had thus advanced, the dirge
 Ended ; and, from the stillness that ensued
 Recovering, to my Friend I said, “ You spake,
 Methought, with apprehension that these rites
 Are paid to Him upon whose shy retreat
 This day we purposed to intrude.”—“ I did so,
 But let us hence, that we may learn the truth :
 Perhaps it is not he but some one else
 For whom this pious service is performed ;
 Some other tenant of the solitude.”

So, to a steep and difficult descent
 Trusting ourselves, we wound from crag to crag,
 Where passage could be won ; and, as the last
 Of the mute train, behind the heathy top

Of that off-sloping outlet, disappeared,
I, more impatient in my downward course,
Had landed! upon easy ground; and there
Stood waiting for my Comrade. When behold
An object that enticed my steps aside!
A narrow, winding, entry opened out
Into a platform—that lay, sheepfold-wise,
Enclosed between an upright mass of rock
And one old moss-grown wall;—a cool recess,
And fanciful! For where the rock and wall
Met in an angle, hung a penthouse, framed
By thrusting two rude staves into the wall
And overlaying them with mountain sods;
To weather-fend a little turf-built seat
Whereon a full-grown man might rest, nor dread
The burning sunshine, or a transient shower;
But the whole plainly wrought by children's hands!
Whose skill had thronged the floor with a proud show
Of baby-houses, curiously arranged;
Nor wanting ornament of walks between,
With mimic trees inserted in the turf,
And gardens interposed. Pleased with the sight,
I could not choose but beckon to my Guide,
Who, entering, round him threw a careless glance,
Impatient to pass on, when I exclaimed,
“Lo! what is here?” and, stooping down, drew forth
A book, that, in the midst of stones and moss
And wreck of party-coloured earthen-ware,
Aptly disposed, had lent its help to raise

One of those petty structures. "His it must be!"
 Exclaimed the Wanderer, "cannot but be his,
 And he is gone!" The book, which in my hand
 Had opened of itself (for it was swoln
 With searching damp, and seemingly had lain
 To the injurious elements exposed
 From week to week,) I found to be a work
 In the French tongue, a Novel of Voltaire,
 His famous Optimist. "Unhappy Man!"
 Exclaimed my Friend: "here then has been to him
 Retreat within retreat, a sheltering-place
 Within how deep a shelter! He had fits,
 Even to the last, of genuine tenderness,
 And loved the haunts of children: here, no doubt,
 Pleasing and pleased, he shared their simple sports,
 Or sate companionless; and here the book,
 Left and forgotten in his careless way,
 Must by the cottage-children have been found:
 Heaven bless them, and their inconsiderate work!
 To what odd purpose have the darlings turned
 This sad memorial of their hapless friend!"

"Me," said I, "most doth it surprise, to find
 Such book in such a place!"—"A book it is,"
 He answered, "to the Person suited well,
 Though little suited to surrounding things:
 'Tis strange, I grant; and stranger still had been
 To see the Man who owned it, dwelling here,
 With one poor shepherd, far from all the world!—"

Now, if our errand hath been thrown away,
As from these intimations I forebode,
Grieved shall I be—less for my sake than yours;
And least of all for him who is no more.”

By this, the book was in the old Man's hand ;
And he continued, glancing on the leaves
An eye of scorn :—“The lover,” said he, “doomed
To love when hope hath failed him—whom no depth
Of privacy is deep enough to hide,
Hath yet his bracelet or his lock of hair,
And that is joy to him. When change of times
Hath summoned kings to scaffolds, do but give
The faithful servant, who must hide his head
Henceforth in whatsoever nook he may,
A kerchief sprinkled with his master's blood,
And he too hath his comforter. How poor,
Beyond all poverty how destitute,
Must that Man have been left, who, hither driven,
Flying or seeking, could yet bring with him
No dearer relique, and no better stay,
Than this dull product of a scoffer's pen,
Impure conceits discharging from a heart
Hardened by impious pride !—I did not fear
To tax you with this journey ;”—mildly said
My venerable Friend, as forth we stepped
Into the presence of the cheerful light—
“For I have knowledge that you do not shrink
From moving spectacles ;—but let us on.”

So speaking, on he went, and at the word
 I followed, till he made a sudden stand :
 For full in view, approaching through a gate
 That opened from the enclosure of green fields
 Into the rough uncultivated ground,
 Behold the Man whom he had fancied dead !
 I knew from his deportment, mien, and dress,
 That it could be no other ; a pale face,
 A meagre person, tall, and in a garb
 Not rustic—dull and faded like himself !
 He saw us not, though distant but few steps ;
 For he was busy, dealing, from a store
 Upon a broad leaf carried, choicest strings
 Of red ripe currants ; gift by which he strove,
 With intermixture of endearing words,
 To soothe a Child, who walked beside him, weeping
 As if disconsolate.—“ They to the grave
 Are bearing him, my little one,” he said,
 “ To the dark pit ; but he will feel no pain ;
 His body is at rest, his soul in heaven.”

More might have followed—but my honoured Friend
 Broke in upon the Speaker with a frank
 And cordial greeting.—Vivid was the light
 That flashed and sparkled from the other's eyes ;
 He was all fire : no shadow on his brow
 Remained, nor sign of sickness on his face.
 Hands joined he with his Visitant,—a grasp,
 An eager grasp ; and many moments' space—

When the first glow of pleasure was no more,
And, of the sad appearance which at once
Had vanished, much was come and coming back—
An amicable smile retained the life
Which it had unexpectedly received,
Upon his hollow cheek. “How kind,” he said,
“Nor could your coming have been better timed ;
For this, you see, is in our narrow world
A day of sorrow. I have here a charge”—
And, speaking thus, he patted tenderly
The sun-burnt forehead of the weeping child—
“A little mourner, whom it is my task
To comfort ;—but how came ye ?—if you track
(Which doth at once befriend us and betray)
Conducted hither your most welcome feet,
Ye could not miss the funeral train—they yet
Have scarcely disappeared.” “This blooming Child,”
Said the old Man, “is of an age to weep
At any grave or solemn spectacle,
Inly distressed or overpowered with awe,
He knows not wherefore ;—but the boy to-day,
Perhaps is shedding orphan’s tears ; you also
Must have sustained a loss.”—“The hand of Death,”
He answered, “has been here ; but could not well
Have fallen more lightly, if it had not fallen
Upon myself.”—The other left these words
Unnoticed, thus continuing.—

“From yon crag,
Down whose steep sides we dropped into the vale,
We heard the hymn they sang—a solemn sound

Heard any where ; but in a place like this
'Tis more than human ! Many precious rites
And customs of our rural ancestry
Are gone, or stealing from us ; this, I hope,
Will last for ever. Oft on my way have I
Stood still, though but a casual passenger,
So much I felt the awfulness of life,
In that one moment when the corse is lifted
In silence, with a hush of decency ;
Then from the threshold moves with song of peace,
And confidential yearnings, tow'rd's its home,
Its final home on earth. What traveller—who—
(How far soe'er a stranger) does not own
The bond of brotherhood, when he sees them go,
A mute procession on the houseless road ;
Or passing by some single tenement
Or clustered dwellings, where again they raise
The monitory voice ? But most of all
It touches, it confirms, and elevates,
Then, when the body, soon to be consigned
Ashes to ashes, dust bequeathed to dust,
Is raised from the church-aisle, and forward borne
Upon the shoulders of the next in love,
The nearest in affection or in blood ;
Yea, by the very mourners who had knelt
Beside the coffin, resting on its lid
In silent grief their unuplifted heads,
And heard meanwhile the Psalmist's mournful plaint.
And that most awful scripture which declares

We shall not sleep, but we shall all be changed !
 —Have I not seen—ye likewise may have seen—
 Son, husband, brothers—brothers side by side,
 And son and father also side by side,
 Rise from that posture :—and in concert move,
 On the green turf following the vested Priest,
 Four dear supporters of one senseless weight,
 From which they do not shrink, and under which
 They faint not, but advance towards the open grave
 Step after step—together, with their firm
 Unhidden faces : he that suffers most,
 He outwardly, and inwardly perhaps,
 The most serene, with most undaunted eye !—
 Oh ! blest are they who live and die like these.
 Loved with such love, and with such sorrow mourned !”

“That poor Man taken hence to-day,” replied
 The Solitary, with a faint sarcastic smile
 Which did not please me, “must be deemed, I fear,
 Of the unblest ; for he will surely sink
 Into his mother earth without such pomp
 Of grief, depart without occasion given
 By him for such array of fortitude.
 Full seventy winters hath he lived, and mark !
 This simple Child will mourn his one short hour,
 And I shall miss him ; scanty tribute ! yet,
 This wanting, he would leave the sight of men,
 If love were his sole claim upon their care,
 Like a ripe date which in the desert falls
 Without a hand to gather it.”

At this

I interposed, though loth to speak, and said,
 "Can it be thus among so small a band
 As ye must needs be here? in such a place
 I would not willingly, methinks, lose sight
 Of a departing cloud."—"Twas not for love"
 Answered the sick Man with a careless voice—
 "That I came hither; neither have I found
 Among associates who have power of speech,
 Nor in such other converse as is here,
 Temptation so prevailing as to change
 That mood, or undermine my first resolve."
 Then, speaking in like careless sort, he said
 To my benign Companion,—“Pity 'tis
 That fortune did not guide you to this house
 A few days earlier; then would you have seen
 What stuff the Dwellers in a solitude,
 That seems by Nature hollowed out to be
 The seat and bosom of pure innocence,
 Are made of; an ungracious matter this!
 Which, for truth's sake, yet in remembrance too
 Of past discussions with this zealous friend
 And advocate of humble life, I now
 Will force upon his notice; undeterred
 By the example of his own pure course,
 And that respect and deference which a soul
 May fairly claim, by niggard age enriched
 In what she most doth value, love of God
 And his frail creature Man;—but ye shall hear.

I talk—and ye are standing in the sun
Without refreshment !”

Quickly had he spoken,
And, with light steps still quicker than his word-,
Led toward the Cottage. Homely was the spot ;
And, to my feeling, ere we reached the door,
Had almost a forbidding nakedness ;
Less fair, I grant, even painfully less fair,
Than it appeared when from the beetling rock
We had looked down upon it. All within,
As left by the departed company,
Was silent ; save the solitary clock
That on mine ear ticked with a mournful sound.—
Following our Guide, we clomb the cottage-stairs
And reached a small apartment dark and low,
Which was no sooner entered than our Host
Said gaily, “ This is my domain, my cell.
My hermitage, my cabin, what you will—
I love it better than a snail his house.
But now ye shall be feasted with our best.”

So, with more ardour than an unripe girl
Left one day mistress of her mother’s stores,
He went about his hospitable task.
My eyes were busy, and my thoughts no less,
And pleased I looked upon my grey-haired Friend,
As if to thank him ; he returned that look,
Cheered, plainly, and yet serious. What a wreck
Had we about us ! scattered was the floor,
And, in like sort, chair, window-seat, and shelf,

With books, maps, fossils, withered plants and flowers,
And tufts of mountain moss. Mechanic tools
Lay intermixed with scraps of paper, some
Scribbled with verse : a broken angling-rod
And shattered telescope, together linked
By cobwebs, stood within a dusty nook ;
And instruments of music, some half-made,
Some in disgrace, hung dangling from the walls.
But speedily the promise was fulfilled ;
A feast before us, and a courteous Host
Inviting us in glee to sit and eat.
A napkin, white as foam of that rough brook
By which it had been bleached, o'erspread the board ;
And was itself half-covered with a store
Of dainties,—oaten bread, curd, cheese, and cream ;
And cakes of butter curiously embossed,
Butter that had imbibed from meadow-flowers
A golden hue, delicate as their own
Faintly reflected in a lingering stream.
Nor lacked, for more delight on that warm day,
Our table, small parade of garden fruits,
And whortle-berries from the mountain side.
The Child, who long ere this had stilled his sobs,
Was now a help to his late comforter,
And moved, a willing Page, as he was bid,
Ministering to our need.

In genial mood,
While at our pastoral banquet thus we sate
Fronting the window of that little cell,

I could not, ever and anon, forbear
To glance an upward look on two huge Peaks,
That from some other vale peered into this.
“Those lusty twins,” exclaimed our host, “if here
It were your lot to dwell, would soon become
Your prized companions.—Many are the notes
Which, in his tuneful course, the wind draws forth
From rocks, woods, caverns, heaths, and dashing shores
And well those lofty brethren bear their part
In the wild concert—chiefly when the storm
Rides high ; then all the upper air they fill
With roaring sound, that ceases not to flow,
Like smoke, along the level of the blast,
In mighty current ; theirs, too, is the song
Of stream and headlong flood that seldom fails ;
And, in the grim and breathless hour of noon,
Methinks that I have heard them echo back
The thunder’s greeting. Nor have nature’s laws
Left them ungifted with a power to yield
Music of finer tone ; a harmony,
So do I call it, though it be the hand
Of silence, though there be no voice ;—the clouds.
The mist, the shadows, light of golden suns,
Motions of moonlight, all come thither—touch,
And have an answer—thither come, and shape
A language not unwelcome to sick hearts
And idle spirits :—there the sun himself,
At the calm close of summer’s longest day,
Rests his substantial orb ;—between those heights

And on the top of either pinnacle,
 More keenly than elsewhere in night's blue vault,
 Sparkle the stars, as of their station proud.
 Thoughts are not busier in the mind of man
 Than the mute agents stirring there :—alone
 Here do I sit and watch.—”

A fall of voice,

Regretted like the nightingale's last note,
 Had scarcely closed this high-wrought strain of rapture
 Ere with inviting smile the Wanderer said :
 “ Now for the tale with which you threatened us ! ”
 “ In truth the threat escaped me unawares :
 Should the tale tire you, let this challenge stand
 For my excuse. Dissevered from mankind,
 As to your eyes and thoughts we must have seemed
 When ye looked down upon us from the crag,
 Islanders mid a stormy mountain sea,
 We are not so ;—perpetually we touch
 Upon the vulgar ordinances of the world ;
 And he, whom this our cottage hath to-day
 Relinquished, lived dependent for his bread
 Upon the laws of public charity.
 The Housewife, tempted by such slender gains
 As might from that occasion be distilled,
 Opened, as she before had done for me,
 Her doors to admit this homeless Pensioner ;
 The portion gave of coarse but wholesome fare
 Which appetite required—a blind dull nook,
 Such as she had, the *kennel* of his rest !

This, in itself not ill, would yet have been
Ill borne in earlier life ; but his was now
The still contentedness of seventy years.
Calm did he sit under the wide-spread tree
Of his old age ; and yet less calm and meek,
Winningly meek or venerably calm,
Than slow and torpid ; paying in this wise
A penalty, if penalty it were,
For spendthrift feats, excesses of his prime.
I loved the old Man, for I pitied him !
A task it was, I own, to hold discourse
With one so slow in gathering up his thoughts.
But he was a cheap pleasure to my eyes ;
Mild, inoffensive, ready in *his* way,
And helpful to his utmost power : and there
Our housewife knew full well what she possessed !
He was her vassal of all labour, tilled
Her garden, from the pasture fetched her kine ;
And, one among the orderly array
Of hay-makers, beneath the burning sun
Maintained his place ; or heedfully pursued
His course, on errands bound, to other vales,
Leading sometimes an inexperienced child
Too young for any profitable task.
So moved he like a shadow that performed
Substantial service. Mark me now, and learn
For what reward !—The moon her monthly round
Hath not completed since our dame, the queen
Of this one cottage and this lonely dale,

Into my little sanctuary rushed—
 Voice to a rueful treble humanized,
 And features in deplorable dismay.
 I treat the matter lightly, but, alas !
 It is most serious : persevering rain
 Had fallen in torrents ; all the mountain tops
 Were hidden, and black vapours coursed their sides ;
 This had I seen, and saw ; but, till she spake,
 Was wholly ignorant that my ancient Friend—
 Who at her bidding, early and alone,
 Had clomb aloft to delve the moorland turf
 For winter fuel—to his noontide meal
 Returned not, and now, haply, on the heights
 Lay at the mercy of this raging storm.
 ‘ Inhuman !’—said I, ‘ was an old Man’s life
 Not worth the trouble of a thought ?—alas !
 This notice comes too late.’ With joy I saw
 Her husband enter—from a distant vale.
 We sallied forth together ; found the tools
 Which the neglected veteran had dropped,
 But through all quarters looked for him in vain.
 We shouted—but no answer ! Darkness fell
 Without remission of the blast or shower,
 And fears for our own safety drove us home.

I, who weep little, did, I will confess,
 The moment I was seated here alone,
 Honour my little cell with some few tears
 Which anger and resentment could not dry.

All night the storm endured ; and, soon as help
Had been collected from the neighbouring vale,
With morning we renewed our quest : the wind
Was fallen, the rain abated, but the hills
Lay shrouded in impenetrable mist ;
And long and hopelessly we sought in vain :
'Till, chancing on that lofty ridge to pass
A heap of ruin—almost without walls
And wholly without roof (the bleached remains
Of a small chapel, where, in ancient time,
The peasants of these lonely valleys used
To meet for worship on that central height)—
We there espied the object of our search,
Lying full three parts buried among tufts
Of heath-plant, under and above him strewn,
To baffle, as he might, the watery storm :
And there we found him breathing peaceably,
Snug as a child that hides itself in sport
'Mid a green hay-cock in a sunny field.
We spake—he made reply, but would not stir
At our entreaty ; less from want of power
Than apprehension and bewildering thoughts.

So was he lifted gently from the ground,
And with their freight homeward the shepherds m
Through the dull mist, I following—when a step,
A single step, that freed me from the skirts
Of the blind vapour, opened to my view
Glory beyond all glory ever seen

By waking sense or by the dreaming soul !
The appearance, instantaneously disclosed,
Was of a mighty city—boldly say
A wilderness of building, sinking far
And self-withdrawn into a boundless depth,
Far sinking into splendor—without end !
Fabric it seemed of diamond and of gold,
With alabaster domes, and silver spires,
And blazing terrace upon terrace, high
Uplifted ; here, serene pavilions bright,
In avenues disposed ; there, towers begirt
With battlements that on their restless fronts
Bore stars—illumination of all gems !
By earthly nature had the effect been wrought
Upon the dark materials of the storm
Now pacified ; on them, and on the coves
And mountain-steeps and summits, whereunto
The vapours had receded, taking there
Their station under a cerulean sky.
Oh, 'twas an unimaginable sight !
Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks and emerald turf,
Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed,
Molten together, and composing thus,
Each lost in each, that marvellous array
Of temple, palace, citadel, and huge
Fantastic pomp of structure without name,
In fleecy folds voluminous, enwrapped.
Right in the midst, where interspace appeared

Of open court, an object like a throne
Under a shining canopy of state
Stood fixed ; and fixed resemblances were seen
To implements of ordinary use,
But vast in size, in substance glorified ;
Such as by Hebrew Prophets were beheld
In vision—forms uncouth of mightiest power
For admiration and mysterious awe.
This little Vale, a dwelling-place of Man,
Lay low beneath my feet ; 'twas visible—
I saw not, but I felt that it was there.
That which I *saw* was the revealed abode
Of Spirits in beatitude : my heart
Swelled in my breast.—‘ I have been dead,’ I cried,
‘ And now I live ! Oh ! wherefore *do* I live ?’
And with that pang I prayed to be no more !—
—But I forget our Charge, as utterly
I then forgot him :—there I stood and gazed :
The apparition faded not away,
And I descended.

Having reached the house,
I found its rescued inmate safely lodged,
And in serene possession of himself,
Beside a fire whose genial warmth seemed met
By a faint shining from the heart, a gleam
Of comfort, spread over his pallid face.
Great show of joy the housewife made, and truly
Was glad to find her conscience set at ease ;
And not less glad, for sake of her good name,

That the poor Sufferer had escaped with life.
But, though he seemed at first to have received
No harm, and uncomplaining as before
Went through his usual tasks, a silent change
Soon showed itself : he lingered three short weeks ;
And from the cottage hath been borne to-day.

So ends my dolorous tale, and glad I am
That it is ended." At these words he turned—
And, with blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and stouter cheer,
Like one who would be merry. Seeing this,
My grey-haired Friend said courteously—"Nay, nay,
You have regaled us as a hermit ought ;
Now let us forth into the sun !"—Our Host
Rose, though reluctantly, and forth we went.

ARGUMENT.

PAGE 77, Images in the Valley.—79, Another Recess in it entered and described.—80, Wanderer's sensations.—81, Solitary's excited by the same objects.—82, Contrast between these.—85, Despondency of the Solitary gently reproved.—86, Conversation exhibiting the Solitary's past and present opinions and feelings, till he enters upon his own History at length.—94, His domestic felicity.—100, Afflictions.—101, Dejection.—102, Roused by the French Revolution.—104, Disappointment and disgust.—107, Voyage to America.—109, Disappointment and disgust pursue him.—111, His return.—111, His languor and depression of mind, from want of faith in the great truths of Religion, and want of confidence in the virtue of Mankind.

BOOK THIRD.

DESPONDENCY.

A HUMMING BEE—a little tinkling rill—
A pair of falcons wheeling on the wing,
In clamorous agitation, round the crest
Of a tall rock, their airy citadel—
By each and all of these the pensive ear
Was greeted, in the silence that ensued,
When through the cottage-threshold we had passed,
And, deep within that lonesome valley, stood
Once more beneath the concave of a blue
And cloudless sky.—Anon exclaimed our Host,
Triumphantly dispersing with the taunt
The shade of discontent which on his brow
Had gathered,—“Ye have left my cell,—but see
How Nature hems you in with friendly arms!
And by her help ye are my prisoners still.
But which way shall I lead you?—how contrive,
In spot so parsimoniously endowed,

“Behold a cabinet for sages built,
Which kings might envy!”—Praise to this effect
Broke from the happy old Man’s reverend lip;
Who to the Solitary turned, and said,
“In sooth, with love’s familiar privilege,
You have decried the wealth which is your own.
Among these rocks and stones, methinks, I see
More than the heedless impress that belongs
To lonely nature’s casual work : they bear
A semblance strange of power intelligent,
And of design not wholly worn away.
Boldest of plants that ever faced the wind,
How gracefully that slender shrub looks forth
From its fantastic birth-place ! And I own,
Some shadowy intimations haunt me here,
That in these shows a chronicle survives
Of purposes akin to those of Man,
But wrought with mightier arm than now prevails.
—Voiceless the stream descends into the gulf
With timid lapse ;—and lo ! while in this strait
I stand—the chasm of sky above my head
Is heaven’s profoundest azure ; no domain
For fickle, short-lived clouds to occupy,
Or to pass through ; but rather an abyss
In which the everlasting stars abide ;
And whose soft gloom, and boundless depth, might tempt
The curious eye to look for them by day.
—Hail Contemplation ! from the stately towers,
Reared by the industrious hand of human art

To lift thee high above the misty air
 And turbulence of murmuring cities vast ;
 From academic groves, that have for thee
 Been planted, hither come and find a lodge
 To which thou mayst resort for holier peace,—
 From whose calm centre thou, through height or depth,
 Mayst penetrate, wherever truth shall lead ;
 Measuring through all degrees, until the scale
 Of time and conscious nature disappear,
 Lost in unsearchable eternity ! ”

A pause ensued ; and with minuter care
 We scanned the various features of the scene :
 And soon the Tenant of that lonely vale
 With courteous voice thus spake—

“ I should have grieved
 Hereafter, not escaping self-reproach,
 If from my poor retirement ye had gone
 Leaving this nook unvisited : but, in sooth,
 Your unexpected presence had so roused
 My spirits, that they were bent on enterprise ;
 And, like an ardent hunter, I forgot,
 Or, shall I say ?—disdained, the game that lurks
 At my own door. The shapes before our eyes
 And their arrangement, doubtless must be deemed
 The sport of Nature, aided by blind Chance
 Rudely to mock the works of toiling Man.
 And hence, this upright shaft of unhewn stone.
 From Fancy, willing to set off her stores

By sounding titles, hath acquired the name
Of Pompey's pillar ; that I gravely style
My Theban obelisk ; and, there, behold
A Druid cromlech !—thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To skim along the surfaces of things,
Beguiling harmlessly the listless hours,
But if the spirit be oppressed by sense
Of instability, revolt, decay,
And change, and emptiness, these freaks of Nature
And her blind helper Chance, do *then* suffice
To quicken, and to aggravate—to feed
Pity and scorn, and melancholy pride,
Not less than that huge Pile (from some aoyss
Of mortal power unquestionably sprung)
Whose hoary diadem of pendent rocks
Confines the shrill-voiced whirlwind, round and round
Eddying within its vast circumference,
On Sarum's naked plain—than pyramid
Of Egypt, unsubverted, undissolved—
Or Syria's marble ruins towering high
Above the sandy desert, in the light
Of sun or moon.—Forgive me, if I say
That an appearance which hath raised your minds
To an exalted pitch (the self-same cause
Different effect producing) is for me
Fraught rather with depression than delight,
Though shame it were, could I not look around,
By the reflection of your pleasure, pleased.

Yet happier in my judgment, even than you
 With your bright transports fairly may be deemed,
 The wandering Herbalist,—who, clear alike
 From vain, and, that worse evil, vexing thoughts,
 Casts, if he ever chance to enter here,
 Upon these uncouth Forms a slight regard
 Of transitory interest, and peeps round
 For some rare floweret of the hills, or plant
 Of craggy fountain ; what he hopes for wins,
 Or learns, at least, that 'tis not to be won :
 Then, keen and eager, as a fine-nosed hound
 By soul-engrossing instinct driven along
 Through wood or open field, the harmless Man
 Departs, intent upon his onward quest !—
 Nor is that Fellow-wanderer, so deem I,
 Less to be envied, (you may trace him oft
 By scars which his activity has left
 Beside our roads and pathways, though, thank Heaven !
 This covert nook reports not of his hand)
 He who with pocket-hammer smites the edge
 Of luckless rock or prominent stone, disguised
 In weather-stains or crusted o'er by Nature
 With her first growths, detaching by the stroke
 A chip or splinter—to resolve his doubts ;
 And, with that ready answer satisfied,
 The substance classes by some barbarous name,
 And hurries on ; or from the fragments picks
 His specimen, if but haply interveined
 With sparkling mineral, or should crystal cube

Lurk in its cells—and thinks himself enriched,
 Wealthier, and doubtless wiser, than before!
 Intrusted safely each to his pursuit,
 Earnest alike, let both from hill to hill
 Range; if it please them, speed from clime to clime;
 The mind is full—and free from pain their pastime."

"Then," said I, interposing, "One is near,
 Who cannot but possess in your esteem
 Place worthier still of envy. May I name,
 Without offence, that fair-faced cottage-boy?
 Dame Nature's pupil of the lowest form,
 Youngest apprentice in the school of art!
 Him, as we entered from the open glen,
 You might have noticed, busily engaged,
 Heart, soul, and hands,—in mending the defects
 Left in the fabric of a leaky dam
 Raised for enabling this penurious stream
 To turn a slender mill (that new-made plaything)
 For his delight—the happiest he of all!"

"Far happiest," answered the desponding Man,
 "If, such as now he is, he might remain!
 Ah! what avails imagination high
 Or question deep? what profits all that earth,
 Or heaven's blue vault, is suffered to put forth
 Of impulse or allurements, for the Soul
 To quit the beaten track of life, and soar
 Far as she finds a yielding element

In past or future ; far as she can go
 Through time or space—if neither in the one,
 Nor in the other region, nor in aught
 That Fancy, dreaming o'er the map of things,
 Hath placed beyond these penetrable bounds,
 Words of assurance can be heard ; if nowhere
 A habitation, for consummate good,
 Or for progressive virtue, by the search
 Can be attained,—a better sanctuary
 From doubt and sorrow, than the senseless grave ?”

“ Is this,” the grey-haired Wanderer mildly said,
 “ The voice, which we so lately overheard,
 To that same child, addressing tenderly
 The consolations of a hopeful mind ?
 ‘ *His body is at rest, his soul in heaven.*’
 These were your words ; and, verily, methinks
 Wisdom is oft-times nearer when we stoop
 Than when we soar.”—

The Other, not displeased,
 Promptly replied—“ My notion is the same.
 And I, without reluctance, could decline
 All act of inquisition whence we rise,
 And what, when breath hath ceased, we may become.
 Here are we, in a bright and breathing world.
 Our origin, what matters it ? In lack
 Of worthier explanation, say at once
 With the American (a thought which suits

The place where now we stand) that certain men
Leapt out together from a rocky cave ;
And these were the first parents of mankind :
Or, if a different image be recalled
By the warm sunshine, and the jocund voice
Of insects chirping out their careless lives
On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf,
Choose, with the gay Athenian, a conceit
As sound—blithe race ! whose mantles were bedecked
With golden grasshoppers, in sign that they
Had sprung, like those bright creatures, from the soil
Whereon their endless generations dwelt.
But stop !—these theoretic fancies jar
On serious minds : then, as the Hindoos draw
Their holy Ganges from a skiey fount,
Even so deduce the stream of human life
From seats of power divine ; and hope, or trust,
That our existence winds her stately course
Beneath the sun, like Ganges, to make part
Of a living ocean ; or, to sink engulfed,
Like Niger, in impenetrable sands
And utter darkness : thought which may be faced,
Though comfortless !—

Not of myself I speak ;
Such acquiescence neither doth imply,
In me, a meekly-bending spirit soothed
By natural piety ; nor a lofty mind,
By philosophic discipline prepared
For calm subjection to acknowledged law ;

Pleased to have been, contented not to be.
Such palms I boast not ;—no ! to me, who find,
Reviewing my past way, much to condemn,
Little to praise, and nothing to regret,
(Save some remembrances of dream-like joys
That scarcely seem to have belonged to me)
If I must take my choice between the pair
That rule alternately the weary hours,
Night is than day more acceptable ; sleep
Doth, in my estimate of good, appear
A better state than waking ; death than sleep :
Feelingly sweet is stillness after storm,
Though under covert of the wormy ground !

Yet be it said, in justice to myself,
That in more genial times, when I was free
To explore the destiny of human kind
(Not as an intellectual game pursued
With curious subtilty, from wish to cheat
Irksome sensations ; but by love of truth
Urged on, or haply by intense delight
In feeding thought, wherever thought could feed)
I did not rank with those (too dull or nice,
For to my judgment such they then appeared,
Or too aspiring, thankless at the best)
Who, in this frame of human life, perceive
An object whereunto their souls are tied
In discontented wedlock ; nor did e'er,
From me, those dark impervious shades, that hang

Upon the region whither we are bound,
Exclude a power to enjoy the vital beams
Of present sunshine.—Deities that float
On wings, angelic Spirits! I could muse
O'er what from eldest time we have been told
Of your bright forms and glorious faculties,
And with the imagination rest content,
Not wishing more; repining not to tread
The little sinuous path of earthly care,
By flowers embellished, and by springs refreshed.
—' Blow winds of autumn!—let your chilling breath
' Take the live herbage from the mead, and strip
' The shady forest of its green attire,—
' And let the bursting clouds to fury rouse
' The gentle brooks!—Your desolating sway,
' Sheds,' I exclaimed, ' no sadness upon me,
' And no disorder in your rage I find.
' What dignity, what beauty, in this change
' From mild to angry, and from sad to gay,
' Alternate and revolving! How benign,
' How rich in animation and delight,
' How bountiful these elements—compared
' With aught, as more desirable and fair,
' Devised by fancy for the golden age;
' Or the perpetual warbling that prevails
' In Arcady, beneath unaltered skies,
' Through the long year in constant quiet bound,
' Night hushed as night, and day serene as day!'
—But why this tedious record?—Age, we know,

Is garrulous ; and solitude is apt
 To anticipate the privilege of Age.
 From far ye come ; and surely with a hope
 Of better entertainment :—let us hence !”

Loth to forsake the spot, and still more loth
 To be diverted from our present theme,
 I said, “ My thoughts, agreeing, Sir, with yours,
 Would push this censure farther ;—for, if smiles
 Of scornful pity be the just reward
 Of Poesy thus courteously employed
 In framing models to improve the scheme
 Of Man's existence, and recast the world,
 Why should not grave Philosophy be styled,
 Herself, a dreamer of a kindred stock,
 A dreamer yet more spiritless and dull ?
 Yes, shall the fine immunities she boasts
 Establish sounder titles of esteem
 For her, who (all too timid and reserved
 For onset, for resistance too inert,
 Too weak for suffering, and for hope too tame)
 Placed, among flowery gardens curtained round
 With world-excluding groves, the brotherhood
 Of soft Epicureans, taught—if they
 The ends of being would secure, and win
 The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
 To a voluptuous unconcern, preferring
 Tranquillity to all things. Or is she,”
 I cried, “ more worthy of regard, the Power,

Who, for the sake of sterner quiet, closed
The Stoic's heart against the vain approach
Of admiration, and all sense of joy ?”

His countenance gave notice that my zeal
Accorded little with his present mind ;
I ceased, and he resumed.—“ Ah ! gentle Sir,
Slight, if you will, the *means* ; but spare to slight
The *end* of those, who did, by system, rank,
As the prime object of a wise man's aim,
Security from shock of accident,
Release from fear ; and cherished peaceful days
For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief good,
And only reasonable felicity.
What motive drew, what impulse, I would ask,
Through a long course of later ages, drove,
The hermit to his cell in forest wide ;
Or what detained him, till his closing eyes
Took their last farewell of the sun and stars,
Fast anchored in the desert ?—Not alone
Dread of the persecuting sword, remorse,
Wrongs unredressed, or insults unavenged
And unavengeable, defeated pride,
Prosperity subverted, maddening want,
Friendship betrayed, affection unreturned,
Love with despair, or grief in agony ;—
Not always from intolerable pangs
He fled ; but, compassed round by pleasure, sighed
For independent happiness ; craving peace,

The central feeling of all happiness,
 Not as a refuge from distress or pain,
 A breathing-time, vacation, or a truce,
 But for its absolute self; a life of peace,
 Stability without regret or fear ;
 That hath been, is, and shall be evermore !—
 Such the reward he sought ; and wore out life,
 There, where on few external things his heart
 Was set, and those his own ; or, if not his,
 Subsisting under nature's stedfast law.

What other yearning was the master tie
 Of the monastic brotherhood, upon rock
 Aërial, or in green secluded vale,
 One after one, collected from afar,
 An undissolving fellowship ?—What but this,
 The universal instinct of repose,
 The longing for confirmed tranquillity,
 Inward and outward ; humble, yet sublime :
 The life where hope and memory are as one ;
 Where earth is quiet and her face unchanged
 Save by the simplest toil of human hands
 Or seasons' difference ; the immortal Soul
 Consistent in self-rule ; and heaven revealed
 To meditation in that quietness !—
 Such was their scheme : and though the wished for end
 By multitudes was missed, perhaps attained
 By none, they for the attempt, and pains employed,
 Do, in my present censure, stand redeemed
 From the unqualified disdain, that once

Would have been cast upon them by my voice
Delivering her decisions from the seat
Of forward youth—that scruples not to solve
Doubts, and determine questions, by the rules
Of inexperienced judgment, ever prone
To overweening faith ; and is inflamed,
By courage, to demand from real life
The test of act and suffering, to provoke
Hostility—how dreadful when it comes,
Whether affliction be the foe, or guilt !

A child of earth, I rested, in that stage
Of my past course to which these thoughts advert,
Upon earth's native energies ; forgetting
That mine was a condition which required
Nor energy, nor fortitude—a calm
Without vicissitude ; which, if the like
Had been presented to my view elsewhere,
I might have even been tempted to despise.
But no—for the serene was also bright ;
Enlivened happiness with joy o'erflowing,
With joy, and—oh ! that memory should survive
To speak the word—with rapture ! Nature's boon,
Life's genuine inspiration, happiness
Above what rules can teach, or fancy feign ;
Abused, as all possessions *are* abused
That are not prized according to their worth.
And yet, what worth ? what good is given to men,
More solid than the gilded clouds of heaven ?

What joy more lasting than a vernal flower?—
 None! 'tis the general plaint of human kind
 In solitude : and mutually addressed
 From each to all, for wisdom's sake :—This truth
 The priest announces from his holy seat :
 And, crowned with garlands in the summer grove,
 The poet fits it to his pensive lyre.
 Yet, ere that final resting-place be gained,
 Sharp contradictions may arise, by doom
 Of this same life, compelling us to grieve
 That the prosperities of love and joy
 Should be permitted, oft-times, to endure
 So long, and be at once cast down for ever.
 Oh! tremble, ye, to whom hath been assigned
 A course of days composing happy months,
 And they as happy years ; the present still
 So like the past, and both so firm a pledge
 Of a congenial future, that the wheels
 Of pleasure move without the aid of hope :
 For Mutability is Nature's bane ;
 And slighted Hope *will* be avenged ; and, when
 Ye need her favours, ye shall find her not ;
 But in her stead—fear—doubt—and agony !”

This was the bitter language of the heart :
 But, while he spake, look, gesture, tone of voice,
 Though discomposed and vehement, were such
 As skill and graceful nature might suggest
 To a proficient of the tragic scene

Standing before the multitude, beset
With dark events. Desirous to divert
Or stem the current of the speaker's thoughts,
We signified a wish to leave that place
Of stillness and close privacy, a nook
That seemed for self-examination made;
Or, for confession, in the sinner's need,
Hidden from all men's view. To our attempt
He yielded not ; but, pointing to a slope
Of mossy turf defended from the sun,
And on that couch inviting us to rest,
Full on that tender-hearted Man he turned
A serious eye, and his speech thus renewed.

“You never saw, your eyes did never look
On the bright form of Her whom once I loved :—
Her silver voice was heard upon the earth,
A sound unknown to you ; else, honoured Friend!
Your heart had borne a pitiable share
Of what I suffered, when I wept that loss,
And suffer now, not seldom, from the thought
That I remember, and can weep no more.—
Stripped as I am of all the golden fruit
Of self-esteem ; and by the cutting blasts
Of self-reproach familiarly assailed ;
Yet would I not be of such wintry bareness
But that some leaf of your regard should hang
Upon my naked branches :—lively thoughts
Give birth, full often, to unguarded words ;

I grieve that, in your presence, from my tongue
 Too much of frailty hath already dropped ;
 But that too much demands still more.

You know,

Revered Compatriot—and to you, kind Sir,
 (Not to be deemed a stranger, as you come
 Following the guidance of these welcome feet
 To our secluded vale) it may be told —
 That my demerits did not sue in vain
 To One on whose mild radiance many gazed
 With hope, and all with pleasure. This fair Bride—
 In the devotedness of youthful love,
 Preferring me to parents, and the choir
 Of gay companions, to the natal roof,
 And all known places and familiar sights
 (Resigned with sadness gently weighing down
 Her trembling expectations, but no more
 Than did to her due honour, and to me
 Yielded, that day, a confidence sublime
 In what I had to build upon)—this Bride,
 Young, modest, meek, and beautiful, I led
 To a low cottage in a sunny bay,
 Where the salt sea innocuously breaks,
 And the sea breeze as innocently breathes,
 On Devon's leafy shores ;—a sheltered hold,
 In a soft clime encouraging the soil
 To a luxuriant bounty !—As our steps
 Approach the embowered abode—our chosen seat—
 See, rooted in the earth, her kindly bed,
 The unendangered myrtle, decked with flowers,

Before the threshold stands to welcome us !
While, in the flowering myrtle's neighbourhood,
Not overlooked but courting no regard,
Those native plants, the holly and the yew,
Gave modest intimation to the mind
How willingly their aid they would unite
With the green myrtle, to endear the hours
Of winter, and protect that pleasant place.
—Wild were the walks upon those lonely Downs,
Track leading into track ; how marked, how worn
Into bright verdure, between fern and gorse,
Winding away its never ending line
On their smooth surface, evidence was none :
But, there, lay open to our daily haunt,
A range of unappropriated earth,
Where youth's ambitious feet might move at large ;
Whence, unmolested wanderers, we beheld
The shining giver of the day diffuse
His brightness o'er a tract of sea and land
Gay as our spirits, free as our desires ;
As our enjoyments, boundless.—From those heights
We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan combs ;
Where arbours of impenetrable shade,
And mossy seats, detained us side by side,
With hearts at ease, and knowledge in our hearts
'That all the grove and all the day was ours.'
O happy time ! still happier was at hand ;
For Nature called my Partner to resign
Her share in the pure freedom of that life,

Enjoyed by us in common.—To my hope,
To my heart's wish, my tender Mate became
The thankful captive of maternal bonds ;
And those wild paths were left to me alone.
There could I meditate on follies past ;
And, like a weary voyager escaped
From risk and hardship, inwardly retrace
A course of vain delights and thoughtless guilt,
And self-indulgence—without shame pursued.
There, undisturbed, could think of and could thank
Her whose submissive spirit was to me
Rule and restraint—my guardian—shall I say
That earthly Providence, whose guiding love
Within a port of rest had lodged me safe ;
Safe from temptation, and from danger far ?
Strains followed of acknowledgment addressed
To an Authority enthroned above
The reach of sight ; from whom, as from their source,
Proceed all visible ministers of good
That walk the earth—Father of heaven and earth,
Father, and king, and judge, adored and feared !
These acts of mind, and memory, and heart,
And spirit—interrupted and relieved
By observations transient as the glance
Of flying sunbeams, or to the outward form
Cleaving with power inherent and intense,
As the mute insect fixed upon the plant
On whose soft leaves it hangs, and from whose cup
It draws its nourishment imperceptibly—

Endeared my wanderings ; and the mother's kiss
And infant's smile awaited my return.

In privacy we dwelt, a wedded pair,
Companions daily, often all day long ;
Not placed by fortune within easy reach
Of various intercourse, nor wishing aught
Beyond the allowance of our own fire-side,
The twain within our happy cottage born,
Inmates, and heirs of our united love ;
Graced mutually by difference of sex,
And with no wider interval of time
Between their several births than served for one
To establish something of a leader's sway ;
Yet left them joined by sympathy in age ;
Equals in pleasure, fellows in pursuit.
On these two pillars rested as in air
Our solitude.

It soothes me to perceive,
Your courtesy withholds not from my words
Attentive audience. But, oh ! gentle Friends,
As times of quiet and unbroken peace,
Though, for a nation, times of blessedness,
Give back faint echoes from the historian's page ;
So, in the imperfect sounds of this discourse,
Depressed I hear, how faithless is the voice
Which those most blissful days reverberate.
What special record can, or need, be given

To rules and habits, whereby much was done,
 But all within the sphere of little things ;
 Of humble, though, to us, important cares,
 And precious interests ? Smoothly did our life
 Advance, swerving not from the path prescribed ;
 Her annual, her diurnal, round alike
 Maintained with faithful care. And you divine
 The worst effects that our condition saw
 If you imagine changes slowly wrought,
 And in their progress unperceivable ;
 Not wished for ; sometimes noticed with a sigh,
 (Whate'er of good or lovely they might bring)
 Sighs of regret, for the familiar good
 And loveliness endeared which they removed.

Seven years of occupation undisturbed
 Established seemingly a right to hold
 That happiness ; and use and habit gave
 To what an alien spirit had acquired
 A patrimonial sanctity. And thus,
 With thoughts and wishes bounded to this world,
 I lived and breathed ; most grateful—if to enjoy
 Without repining or desire for more,
 For different lot, or change to higher sphere,
 (Only except some impulses of pride
 With no determined object, though upheld
 By theories with suitable support)—
 Most grateful, if in such wise to enjoy
 Be proof of gratitude for what we have :

Else, I allow, most thankless.—But, at once,
From some dark seat of fatal power was urged
A claim that shattered all.—Our blooming girl,
Caught in the gripe of death, with such brief time
To struggle in as scarcely would allow
Her cheek to change its colour, was conveyed
From us to inaccessible worlds, to regions
Where height, or depth, admits not the approach
Of living man, though longing to pursue.
—With even as brief a warning—and how soon,
With what short interval of time between,
I tremble yet to think of—our last prop,
Our happy life's only remaining stay—
The brother followed ; and was seen no more !

Calm as a frozen lake when ruthless winds
Blow fiercely, agitating earth and sky,
The Mother now remained ; as if in her,
Who, to the lowest region of the soul,
Had been erewhile unsettled and disturbed,
This second visitation had no power
To shake ; but only to bind up and seal ;
And to establish thankfulness of heart
In Heaven's determinations, ever just.
The eminence whereon her spirit stood,
Mine was unable to attain. Immense
The space that severed us ! But, as the sight
Communicates with heaven's ethereal orbs
Incalculably distant ; so, I felt

That consolation may descend from far
 (And that is intercourse, and union, too,)
 While, overcome with speechless gratitude,
 And, with a holier love inspired, I looked
 On her—at once superior to my woes
 And partner of my loss.—O heavy change !
 Dimness o'er this clear luminary crept
 Insensibly ;—the immortal and divine
 Yielded to mortal reflux ; her pure glory,
 As from the pinnacle of worldly state
 Wretched ambition drops astounded, fell
 Into a gulf obscure of silent grief,
 And keen heart-anguish—of itself ashamed,
 Yet obstinately cherishing itself :
 And, so consumed, she melted from my arms ;
 And left me, on this earth, disconsolate !

What followed cannot be reviewed in thought ;
 Much less, retraced in words. If she, of life
 Blameless, so intimate with love and joy
 And all the tender motions of the soul,
 Had been supplanted, could I hope to stand—
 Infirm, dependent, and now destitute ?
 I called on dreams and visions, to disclose
 That which is veiled from waking thought ; conjured
 Eternity, as men constrain a ghost
 To appear and answer ; to the grave I spake
 Imploringly ;—looked up, and asked the Heavens
 If Angels traversed their cerulean floors,

If fixed or wandering star could tidings yield
Of the departed spirit—what abode
It occupies—what consciousness retains
Of former loves and interests. Then my soul
Turned inward,—to examine of what stuff
Time's fetters are composed ; and life was put
To inquisition, long and profitless !
By pain of heart—now checked—and now impelled—
The intellectual power, through words and things,
Went sounding on, a dim and perilous way !
And from those transports, and these toils abstruse,
Some trace am I enabled to retain
Of time, else lost ; —existing unto me
Only by records in myself not found.

From that abstraction I was roused, — and how ?
Even as a thoughtful shepherd by a flash
Of lightning startled in a gloomy cave
Of these wild hills. For, lo ! the dread Bastile,
With all the chambers in its horrid towers,
Fell to the ground :—by violence overthrown
Of indignation ; and with shouts that drowned
The crash it made in falling ! From the wreck
A golden palace rose, or seemed to rise,
The appointed seat of equitable law
And mild paternal sway. The potent shock
I felt : the transformation I perceived,
As marvellously seized as in that moment
When, from the blind mist issuing, I beheld

Flory—beyond all glory ever seen,
 Confusion infinite of heaven and earth,
 Dazzling the soul. Meanwhile, prophetic harps
 In every grove were ringing, ' War shall cease ;
 Did ye not hear that conquest is abjured ?
 Bring garlands, bring forth choicest flowers, to deck
 The tree of Liberty.'—My heart rebounded ;
 My melancholy voice the chorus joined ;
 —' Be joyful all ye nations ; in all lands,
 Ye that are capable of joy be glad !
 Henceforth, whate'er is wanting to yourselves
 In others ye shall promptly find ;—and all,
 Enriched by mutual and reflected wealth,
 Shall with one heart honour their common kind.'

Thus was I reconverted to the world ;
 Society became my glittering bride,
 And airy hopes my children.—From the depths
 Of natural passion, seemingly escaped,
 My soul diffused herself in wide embrace
 Of institutions, and the forms of things ;
 As they exist, in mutable array,
 Upon life's surface. What, though in my veins
 There flowed no Gallic blood, nor had I breathed
 The air of France, not less than Gallic zeal
 Kindled and burnt among the sapless twigs
 Of my exhausted heart. If busy men
 In sober conclave met, to weave a web
 Of amity, whose living threads should stretch

Beyond the seas, and to the farthest pole,
There did I sit, assisting. If, with noise
And acclamation, crowds in open air
Expressed the tumult of their minds, my voice
There mingled, heard or not. The powers of song
I left not uninvoked ; and, in still groves,
Where mild enthusiasts tuned a pensive lay
Of thanks and expectation, in accord
With their belief, I sang Saturnian rule
Returned,—a progeny of golden years
Permitted to descend, and bless mankind.
—With promises the Hebrew Scriptures teem :
I felt their invitation ; and resumed
A long-suspended office in the House
Of public worship, where, the glowing phrase
Of ancient inspiration serving me,
I promised also,—with undaunted trust
Foretold, and added prayer to prophecy ;
The admiration winning of the crowd ;
The help desiring of the pure devout.

Scorn and contempt forbid me to proceed !
But History, time's slavish scribe, will tell
How rapidly the zealots of the cause
Disbanded—or in hostile ranks appeared ;
Some, tired of honest service ; these, outdone,
Disgusted therefore, or appalled, by aims
Of fiercer zealots—so confusion reigned,
And the more faithful were compelled to exclaim,

As Brutus did to Virtue, 'Liberty.
' I worshipped thee, and find thee but a Shade !'

Such recantation had for me no charm,
Nor would I bend to it ; who should have grieved
At aught, however fair, that bore the mien
Of a conclusion, or catastrophe.
Why then conceal, that, when the simply good
In timid selfishness withdrew, I sought
Other support, not scrupulous whence it came
And, by what compromise it stood, not nice ?
Enough if notions seemed to be high-pitched,
And qualities determined.—Among men
So characterized did I maintain a strife
Hopeless, and still more hopeless every hour ;
But, in the process, I began to feel
That, if the emancipation of the world
Were missed, I should at least secure my own,
And be in part compensated. For rights,
Widely—invetterately usurped upon,
I spake with vehemence ; and promptly seized
All that Abstraction furnished for my needs
Or purposes ; nor scrupled to proclaim,
And propagate, by liberty of life,
Those new persuasions. Not that I rejoiced,
Or even found pleasure, in such vagrant course,
For its own sake ; but farthest from the walk
Which I had trod in happiness and peace,
Was most inviting to a troubled mind ;

That, in a struggling and distempered world,
Saw a seductive image of herself.
Yet, mark the contradictions of which Man
Is still the sport! Here Nature was my guide,
The Nature of the dissolute; but thee,
O fostering Nature! I rejected—smiled
At others' tears in pity; and in scorn
At those, which thy soft influence sometimes drew
From my unguarded heart.—The tranquil shores
Of Britain circumscribed me; else, perhaps
I might have been entangled among deeds,
Which, now, as infamous, I should abhor—
Despise, as senseless: for my spirit relished
Strangely the exasperation of that Land,
Which turned an angry beak against the down
Of her own breast; confounded into hope
Of disencumbering thus her fretful wings.

But all was quieted by iron bonds
Of military sway. The shifting aims,
The moral interests, the creative might,
The varied functions and high attributes
Of civil action, yielded to a power
Formal, and odious, and contemptible.
—In Britain, ruled a panic dread of change;
The weak were praised, rewarded, and advanced;
And, from the impulse of a just disdain,
Once more did I retire into myself.
There feeling no contentment, I resolved

To fly, for safeguard, to some foreign shore,
 Remote from Europe ; from her blasted hopes ;
 Her fields of carnage, and polluted air.

Fresh blew the wind, when o'er the Atlantic Main
 The ship went gliding with her thoughtless crew ;
 And who among them but an Exile, freed
 From discontent, indifferent, pleased to sit
 Among the busily-employed, not more
 With obligation charged, with service taxed,
 Than the loose pendant—to the idle wind
 Upon the tall mast streaming. But, ye Powers
 Of soul and sense mysteriously allied,
 O, never let the Wretched, if a choice
 Be left him, trust the freight of his distress
 To a long voyage on the silent deep !
 For, like a plague, will memory break out ;
 And, in the blank and solitude of things,
 Upon his spirit, with a fever's strength,
 Will conscience prey.—Feebly must they have felt
 Who, in old time, attired with snakes and whips
 The vengeful Furies. *Beautiful* regards
 Were turned on me—the face of her I loved ;
 The Wife and Mother pitifully fixing
 Tender reproaches, insupportable !
 Where now that boasted liberty ? No welcome
 From unknown objects I received ; and those,
 Known and familiar, which the vaulted sky
 Did, in the placid clearness of the night.

Disclose, had accusations to prefer
Against my peace. Within the cabin stood
That volume—as a compass for the soul—
Revered among the nations. I implored
Its guidance ; but the infallible support
Of faith was wanting. Tell me, why refused
To One by storms annoyed and adverse winds ;
Perplexed with currents ; of his weakness sick ;
Of vain endeavours tired ; and by his own,
And by his nature's, ignorance, dismayed !

Long-wished-for sight, the Western World appear
And, when the ship was moored, I leaped ashore
Indignantly—resolved to be a man,
Who, having o'er the past no power, would live
No longer in subjection to the past,
With abject mind—from a tyrannic lord
Inviting penance, fruitlessly endured.
So, like a fugitive, whose feet have cleared
Some boundary, which his followers may not cross
In prosecution of their deadly chase,
Respiring I looked round.—How bright the sun,
The breeze how soft ! Can any thing produced
In the old World compare, thought I, for power
And majesty with this gigantic stream,
Sprung from the desert ? And behold a city
Fresh, youthful, and aspiring ! What are these
To me, or I to them ? As much at least
As he desires that they should be, whom winds

and waves have wafted to this distant shore,
 In the condition of a damaged seed,
 Whose fibres cannot, if they would, take root.
 Here may I roam at large ;—my business is,
 Loaming at large, to observe, and not to feel
 And, therefore, not to act—convinced that all
 Which bears the name of action, howsoe'er
 Beginning, ends in servitude—still painful,
 And mostly profitless. And, sooth to say,
 On nearer view, a motley spectacle
 Appeared, of high pretensions—unreproved
 But by the obstreperous voice of higher still ;
 Big passions strutting on a petty stage ;
 Which a detached spectator may regard
 Not unamused.—But ridicule demands
 Quick change of objects ; and, to laugh alone,
 At a composing distance from the haunts
 Of strife and folly, though it be a treat
 As choice as musing Leisure can bestow ;
 Yet, in the very centre of the crowd,
 To keep the secret of a poignant scorn,
 Howe'er to airy Demons suitable,
 Of all unsocial courses, is least fit
 For the gross spirit of mankind,—the one
 That soonest fails to please, and quickest turns
 Into vexation.

Let us, then, I said,
 Leave this unknit Republic to the scourge
 Of her own passions ; and to regions haste,

Whose shades have never felt the encroaching axe,
Or soil endured a transfer in the mart
Of dire rapacity There, Man abides,
Primeval Nature's child. A creature weak
In combination, (wherefore else driven back
So far, and of his old inheritance
So easily deprived?) but, for that cause,
More dignified, and stronger in himself;
Whether to act, judge, suffer, or enjoy.
True, the intelligence of social art
Hath overpowered his forefathers, and soon
Will sweep the remnant of his line away;
But contemplations, worthier, nobler far
Than her destructive energies, attend
His independence, when along the side
Of Mississippi, or that northern stream
That spreads into successive seas, he walks;
Pleased to perceive his own unshackled life,
And his innate capacities of soul,
There imaged: or when, having gained the top
Of some commanding eminence, which yet
Intruder ne'er beheld, he thence surveys
Regions of wood and wide savannah, vast
Expanse of unappropriated earth,
With mind that sheds a light on what he sees;
Free as the sun, and lonely as the sun,
Pouring above his head its radiance down
Upon a living and rejoicing world!

So, westward, tow'rd the unviolated woods
 I bent my way ; and, roaming far and wide,
 Failed not to greet the merry Mocking-bird ;
 And, while the melancholy Muccawiss
 (The sportive bird's companion in the grove)
 Repeated, o'er and o'er, his plaintive cry,
 I sympathized at leisure with the sound ;
 But that pure archetype of human greatness,
 I found him not. There, in his stead, appeared
 A creature, squalid, vengeful, and impure ;
 Remorseless, and submissive to no law
 But superstitious fear, and abject sloth.

Enough is told ! Here am I—ye have heard
 What evidence I seek, and vainly seek ;
 What from my fellow-beings I require,
 And either they have not to give, or I
 Lack virtue to receive ; what I myself,
 Too oft by wilful forfeiture, have lost
 Nor can regain. How languidly I look
 Upon this visible fabric of the world,
 May be divined—perhaps it hath been said :—
 But spare your pity, if there be in me
 Aught that deserves respect : for I exist,
 Within myself, not comfortless.—The tenour
 Which my life holds, he readily may conceive
 Whoe'er hath stood to watch a mountain brook
 In some still passage of its course, and seen,
 Within the depths of its capacious breast,
 Inverted trees, rocks, clouds, and azure sky ;
 And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam.

And conglobated bubbles undissolved,
Numerous as stars ; that, by their onward lapse,
Betray to sight the motion of the stream,
Else imperceptible. Meanwhile, is heard
A softened roar, or murmur ; and the sound
Though soothing, and the little floating isles
Though beautiful, are both by Nature charged
With the same pensive office ; and make known
Through what perplexing labyrinths, abrupt
Precipitations, and untoward straits,
The earth-born wanderer hath passed ; and quickly,
That respite o'er, like traverses and toils
Must he again encounter.—Such a stream
Is human Life ; and so the Spirit fares
In the best quiet to her course allowed ;
And such is mine,—save only for a hope
That my particular current soon will reach
The unfathomable gulf, where all is still !

END OF THE THIRD BOOK.

THE EXCURSION.



BOOK IV.

DESPONDENCY CORRECTED.

ARGUMENT.

Page 115, State of feeling produced by the foregoing Narrative—115, A belief in a superintending Providence the only adequate support under affliction—116, Wanderer's ejaculation—119, Acknowledges the difficulty of a lively faith—120, Hence immoderate sorrow—123, Exhortations—124, How received—124, Wanderer applies his discourse to that other cause of dejection in the Solitary's mind—125, Disappointment from the French Revolution—126, States grounds of hope, and insists on the necessity of patience and fortitude with respect to the course of great revolutions—127, Knowledge the source of tranquillity—128, Rural Solitude favourable to knowledge of the inferior Creatures; Study of their habits and ways recommended; exhortation to bodily exertion and communion with Nature—135, Morbid Solitude pitiable—136, Superstition better than apathy—138, Apathy and destitution unknown in the infancy of society—139, The various modes of Religion prevented it—140, Illustrated in the Jewish, Persian, Babylonian, Chaldean, and Grecian modes of belief—142, Solitary interposes—143, Wanderer points out the influence of religious and imaginative feeling in the humble ranks of society, illustrated from present and past times—147, These principles tend to recal exploded superstitions and popery—148, Wanderer rebuts this charge, and contrasts the dignities of the Imagination with the presumptive littleness of certain modern Philosophers—151, Recommends other lights and guides—152, Asserts the power of the Soul to regenerate herself; Solitary asks how—154, Reply—156, Personal appeal—157, Exhortation to activity of body renewed—158, How to commune with Nature—159, Wanderer concludes with a legitimate union of the imagination affections, understanding, and reason—161, Effect of his discourse—161, Evening; Return to the Cottage.

BOOK FOURTH.

DESPONDENCY CORRECTED.

HERE closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative—commenced in pain,
In pain commenced, and ended without peace :
Yet tempered, not unfrequently, with strains
Of native feeling, grateful to our minds
And yielding surely some relief to his,
While we sat listening with compassion due.
A pause of silence followed ; then, with voice
That did not falter though the heart was moved,
The Wanderer said :—

“ One adequate support
For the calamities of mortal life
Exists—one only ; an assured belief
That the procession of our fate, howe'er
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
Of infinite benevolence and power ;
Whose everlasting purposes embrace

All accidents, converting them to good.
 —The darts of anguish *fix* not where the seat
 Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified
 By acquiescence in the Will supreme
 For time and for eternity ; by faith,
 Faith absolute in God, including hope,
 And the defence that lies in boundless love
 Of his perfections ; with habitual dread
 Of aught unworthily conceived, endured
 Impatiently, ill-done, or left undone,
 To the dishonour of his holy name.
 Soul of our Souls, and safeguard of the world !
 Sustain, thou only canst, the sick of heart ;
 Restore their languid spirits, and recall
 Their lost affections unto thee and thine !”

Then, as we issued from that covert nook,
 He thus continued, lifting up his eyes
 To heaven :—“ How beautiful this dome of sky ;
 And the vast hills, in fluctuation fixed
 At thy command, how awful ! Shall the Soul,
 Human and rational, report of thee
 Even less than these ?—Be mute who will, who can.
 Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice :
 My lips, that may forget thee in the crowd,
 Cannot forget thee here ; where thou hast built,
 For thy own glory, in the wilderness !
 Me didst thou constitute a priest of thine,
 In such a temple as we now behold

Reared for thy presence : therefore, am I bound
 To worship, here, and every where—as one
 Not doomed to ignorance, though forced to tread,
 From childhood up, the ways of poverty ;
 From unreflecting ignorance preserved,
 And from debasement rescued.—By thy grace
 The particle divine remained unquenched ;
 And, 'mid the wild weeds of a rugged soil,
 Thy bounty caused to flourish deathless flowers,
 From paradise transplanted : wintry age
 Impends ; the frost will gather round my heart ;
 If the flowers wither, I am worse than dead !
 —Come, labour, when the worn-out frame requires
 Perpetual sabbath ; come, disease and want ;
 And sad exclusion through decay of sense ;
 But leave me unabated trust in thee—
 And let thy favour, to the end of life,
 Inspire me with ability to seek
 Repose and hope among eternal things—
 Father of heaven and earth ! and I am rich,
 And will possess my portion in content !

And what are things eternal?—powers depart,"
 The grey-haired Wanderer steadfastly replied,
 Answering the question which himself had asked,
 "Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
 And passions hold a fluctuating seat :
 But, by the storms of circumstance unshaken
 And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,

Duty exists ;—immutably survive,
For our support, the measures and the forms,
Which an abstract intelligence supplies ;
Whose kingdom is, where time and space are not.
Of other converse which mind, soul, and heart,
Do, with united urgency, require,
What more that may not perish ?—Thou, dread source,
Prime, self-existing cause and end of all
That in the scale of being fill their place ;
Above our human region, or below,
Set and sustained ;—thou, who didst wrap the cloud
Of infancy around us, that thyself.
Therein, with our simplicity a while
Might'st hold, on earth, communion undisturbed :
Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep,
Or from its death-like void, with punctual care,
And touch as gentle as the morning light,
Restor'st us, daily, to the powers of sense,
And reason's steadfast rule—thou, thou alone
Art everlasting, and the blessed Spirits,
Which thou includest, as the sea her waves :
For adoration thou endur'st ; endure
For consciousness the motions of thy will ;
For apprehension those transcendent truths
Of the pure intellect, that stand as laws
(Submission constituting strength and power)
Even to thy Being's infinite majesty !
This universe shall pass away—a work
Glorious ! because the shadow of thy might,

A step, or link, for intercourse with thee.
 Ah! if the time must come, in which my feet
 No more shall stray where meditation leads,
 By flowing stream, through wood, or craggy wild,
 Loved haunts like these ; the unimprisoned Mind
 May yet have scope to range among her own,
 Her thoughts, her images, her high desires.
 If the dear faculty of sight should fail,
 Still, it may be allowed me to remember
 What visionary powers of eye and soul
 In youth were mine ; when, stationed on the top
 Of some huge hill—expectant, I beheld
 The sun rise up, from distant climes returned
 Darkness to chase, and sleep ; and bring the day
 His bounteous gift ! or saw him toward the deep
 Sink, with a retinue of flaming clouds
 Attended ; then, my spirit was entranced
 With joy exalted to beatitude ;
 The measure of my soul was filled with bliss,
 And holiest love ; as earth, sea, air, with light,
 With pomp, with glory, with magnificence !

Those fervent raptures are for ever flown ;
 And, since their date, my soul hath undergone
 Change manifold, for better or for worse :
 Yet cease I not to struggle, and aspire
 Heavenward ; and chide the part of me that flags,
 Through sinful choice ; or dread necessity
 On human nature from above imposed.

'Tis, by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise ; but, to converse with heaven—
This is not easy :—to relinquish all
We have, or hope, of happiness and joy,
And stand in freedom loosened from this world,
I deem not arduous ; but must needs confess
That 'tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desires ;
And the most difficult of tasks to *keep*
Heights which the soul is competent to gain.
—Man is of dust : ethereal hopes are his,
Which, when they should sustain themselves aloft,
Want due consistence ; like a pillar of smoke,
That with majestic energy from earth
Rises ; but, having reached the thinner air,
Melts, and dissolves, and is no longer seen.
From this infirmity of mortal kind
Sorrow proceeds, which else were not ; at least,
If grief be something hallowed and ordained,
If, in proportion, it be just and meet,
Yet, through this weakness of the general heart,
Is it enabled to maintain its hold
In that excess which conscience disapproves.
For who could sink and settle to that point
Of selfishness ; so senseless who could be
As long and perseveringly to mourn
For any object of his love, removed
From this unstable world, if he could fix
A satisfying view upon that state

unpishable, blessedness,
 son promises, and holy writ
 all believers?—Yet mistrust
 incapacity, methinks,
 branch ; despondency far less ;
 of all, is absolute despair.
 there be whose tender frames have drooped
 e dust ; apparently, through weight
 unrelieved, and lack of power
 ng sorrow to transmute ;
 that proof is here of hope withheld
 ted most ; a confidence impaired
 ; that, having ceased to see
 y eyes, they are borne down by love
 lost, and perish through regret.
 ie innocent Sufferer often sees
 ; feels too vividly ; and longs
 the vision, with intense
 onstant yearning ;—there—there lies
 , by which the balance is destroyed.
 ontracted are these walls of flesh,
 warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
 onceivably endowed, too dim
 ssion of the soul that leads
 ; and, all the crooked paths
 d change disdaining, takes its course
 line of limitless desires.
 ; now from such disorder free,
 nor craving, but in settled peace,

I cannot doubt that they whom you deplore
 Are glorified ; or, if they sleep, shall wake
 From sleep, and dwell with God in endless love.
 Hope, below this, consists not with belief
 In mercy, carried infinite degrees
 Beyond the tenderness of human hearts :
 Hope, below this, consists not with belief
 In perfect wisdom, guiding mightiest power,
 That finds no limits but her own pure will.

Here then we rest ; not fearing for our creed
 The worst that human reasoning can achieve,
 To unsettle or perplex it : yet with pain
 Acknowledging, and grievous self-reproach,
 That, though immovably convinced, we want
 Zeal, and the virtue to exist by faith
 As soldiers live by courage ; as, by strength
 Of heart, the sailor fights with roaring seas.
 Alas ! the endowment of immortal power
 Is matched unequally with custom, time,
 And domineering faculties of sense
 In *all* ; in most with superadded foes,
 Idle temptations ; open vanities,
 Ephemeral offspring of the unblushing world ;
 And, in the private regions of the mind,
 Ill-governed passions, ranklings of despite,
 Immoderate wishes, pining discontent,
 Distress and care. What then remains ?—To seek
 Those helps for his occasions ever near

ks not will to use them ; vows, renewed
 first motion of a holy thought ;
 f contemplation ; praise ; and prayer—
 n, which, from the fountain of the heart
 however feebly, nowhere flows
 access of unexpected strength.
 ve all, the victory is most sure
 , who, seeking faith by virtue, strives
 entire submission to the law
 ience—conscience revered and obeyed,
 s most intimate presence in the soul,
 most perfect image in the world.
 your thus to live ; these rules regard ;
 lps solicit ; and a steadfast seat
 n be yours among the happy few
 ell on earth, yet breathe empyreal air,
 he morning. For your nobler part,
 lumbered of her mortal chains,
 all be quelled and trouble chased away ;
 ly such degree of sadness left
 support longings of pure desire ;
 ngthen love, rejoicing secretly
 blime attractions of the grave.”

in this strain, the venerable Sage
 orth his aspirations, and announced
 ments, near that lonely house we paced
 ' green-sward, seemingly preserved
 e's care from wreck of scattered stones,

And from encroachment of encircling heath :
 Small space ! but, for reiterated steps,
 Smooth and commodious ; as a stately deck
 Which to and fro the mariner is used
 To tread for pastime, talking with his mates,
 Or haply thinking of far-distant friends,
 While the ship glides before a steady breeze.
 Stillness prevailed around us : and the voice
 That spake was capable to lift the soul
 Toward regions yet more tranquil. But, methought,
 That he, whose fixed despondency had given
 Impulse and motive to that strong discourse,
 Was less upraised in spirit than abashed ;
 Shrinking from admonition, like a man
 Who feels that to exhort is to reproach.
 Yet not to be diverted from his aim,
 The Sage continued :—

“ For that other loss,

The loss of confidence in social man,
 By the unexpected transports of our age
 Carried so high, that every thought, which looked
 Beyond the temporal destiny of the Kind,
 To many seemed superfluous—as, no cause
 Could e'er for such exalted confidence
 Exist ; so, none is now for fixed despair :
 The two extremes are equally disowned
 By reason : if, with sharp recoil, from one
 You have been driven far as its opposite,
 Between them seek the point whereon to build

peceptions. So doth he advise
 red at first the illusion ; but was soon
 on the pedestal of pride by shocks
 of nature gently gave, in woods and fields ;
 proved by Providence, thus speaking
 attentive children of the world :
 glorious Generation ! what new powers
 have been conferred ? what gifts, withheld
 from our progenitors, have ye received,
 in recompense of new desert ? what claim
 prepared to urge, that my decrees
 should undergo a sudden change ;
 the weak functions of one busy day,
 in sowing and extirpating, perform
 all the slowly-moving years of time,
 whose united force, have left undone ?
 whose gradual processes be taught ;
 why be confounded ! Ye aspire
 to fall once more ; and that false fruit,
 to your over-weening spirits, yields
 but a flight celestial, will produce
 only and shame. But Wisdom of her sons
 is not the less, though late, be justified.'

timely warning," said the Wanderer, " gave
 a warning voice ; and, at this day,
 Tartarean darkness overspreads
 the living nations ; when the impious rule,
 or by established ordinance,

Their own dire agents, and constrain the good
To acts which they abhor ; though I bewail
This triumph, yet the pity of my heart
Prevents me not from owning, that the law,
By which mankind now suffers, is most just.
For by superior energies ; more strict
Affiance in each other ; faith more firm
In their unhallowed principles ; the bad
Have fairly earned a victory o'er the weak,
The vacillating, inconsistent good.
Therefore, not unconsolated, I wait—in hope
To see the moment, when the righteous cause
Shall gain defenders zealous and devout
As they who have opposed her ; in which Virtue
Will, to her efforts, tolerate no bounds
That are not lofty as her rights ; aspiring
By impulse of her own ethereal zeal.
That spirit only can redeem mankind ;
And when that sacred spirit shall appear,
Then shall *our* triumph be complete as theirs.
Yet, should this confidence prove vain, the wise
Have still the keeping of their proper peace
Are guardians of their own tranquillity.
They act, or they recede, observe, and feel ;
' Knowing the heart of man is set to be
The centre of this world, about the which
Those revolutions of disturbances
Still roll ; where all the aspects of misery
Predominate ; whose strong effects are such

; bear, being powerless to redress ;
unless above himself he can
self, how poor a thing is Man ! *

as he who lives to understand,
 in nature only, but explores
 it,—to the end that he may find
 that governs each ; and where begins
 the partition where, that makes
 degree, among all visible Beings ;
 motions, powers, and faculties,
 they inherit,—cannot step beyond,—
 not fall beneath ; that do assign
 to each its station and its office,
 to the mighty commonwealth of things ;
 to the creeping plant to sovereign Man.
 To rise, if directed by a meek,
 and humble spirit, teaches love :
 to pride is delight ; and such delight
 is : yet, suited as it rather is
 ; and to the climbing intellect,
 less to love, than to adore ;
 not indeed the highest love !”

said I, tempted here to interpose . . .
 the purity of life is not impaired
 that innocently satisfies
 the deeper cravings of the heart ; and he

* Daniel.

Is a still happier man, who, for those heights
Of speculation not unfit, descends ;
And such benign affections cultivates
Among the inferior kinds ; not merely those
That he may call his own, and which depend,
As individual objects of regard,
Upon his care, from whom he also looks
For signs and tokens of a mutual bond ;
But others, far beyond this narrow sphere,
Whom, for the very sake of love, he loves.
Nor is it a mean praise of rural life
And solitude, that they do favour most,
Most frequently call forth, and best sustain,
These pure sensations ; that can penetrate
The obstreperous city ; on the barren seas
Are not unfelt ; and much might recommend,
How much they might inspirit and endear,
The loneliness of this sublime retreat ! ”

“ Yes,” said the Sage, resuming the discourse
Again directed to his downcast Friend,
“ If, with the froward will and grovelling soul
Of man, offended, liberty is here,
And invitation every hour renewed,
To mark *their* placid state, who never heard
Of a command which they have power to break,
Or rule which they are tempted to transgress :
These, with a soothed or elevated heart,
May we behold ; their knowledge register ;

air ways ; and, free from envy, find
 ce there :—but wherefore this to you ?
 t, welcome to your lonely hearth,
 ast, ruffled up by winter's cold
 they bunch, feeds at your hand :
 chance, is from your casement hung
 all wren to build in ;—not in vain,
 s disregarding that surround
 abiding place, before your sight
 the breeze the butterfly ; and soars,
 ure as she is, from earth's bright flowers,
 wy clouds. Ambition reigns
 te wilderness : the Soul ascends
 wards her native firmament of heaven,
 fresh eagle, in the month of May,
 t evening, on replenished wing,
 l valley leaves ; and leaves the dark
 hills, conspicuously renewing
 mmunication with the sun
 beneath the horizon !—List !—I heard,
 huge breast of rock, a voice sent forth
 isible mountain made the cry.
 -The effect upon the soul was such
 essed : from out the mountain's heart
 voice appeared to issue, startling
 air—for the region all around
 y of all shape of life, and silent
 at single cry, the unanswer'd bleat

Of a poor lamb—left somewhere to itself,
The plaintive spirit of the solitude !
He paused, as if unwilling to proceed,
Through consciousness that silence in such place
Was best, the most affecting eloquence.
But soon his thoughts returned upon themselves,
And, in soft tone of speech, thus he resumed.

“ Ah ! if the heart, too confidently raised,
Perchance too lightly occupied, or lulled
Too easily, despise or overlook
The vassalage that binds her to the earth,
Her sad dependence upon time, and all
The trepidations of mortality,
What place so destitute and void—but there
The little flower her vanity shall check ;
The trailing worm reprove her thoughtless pride ?

These craggy regions, these chaotic wilds,
Does that benignity pervade, that warms
The mole contented with her darksome walk
In the cold ground ; and to the emmet gives
Her foresight, and intelligence that makes
The tiny creatures strong by social league ;
Supports the generations, multiplies
Their tribes, till we behold a spacious plain
Or grassy bottom, all, with little hills—
Their labour, covered, as a lake with waves ;
Thousands of cities, in the desert place

of life, and food, and means of life !
ing here, to entertain the thought,
that in communities exist,
might seem, for general guardianship
th dependence upon mutual aid,
participation of delight
ict love of fellowship, combined.
er spirit can it be that prompts
d summer flies to mix and weave
rts together in the solar beam,
gloom of twilight hum their joy ?
iously the self-same influence rules
ered kinds ; the fieldfare's pensive flock,
ag rooks, and sea-mews from afar,
above these inland solitudes,
ugh wind unscattered, at whose call
gh the trenches of the long-drawn vales
age was begun : nor is its power
long the sedentary fowl
. yon pool, and there prolong their stay
ongress ; or together roused
it ; while with their clang the air resounds.
r all, in that ethereal vault,
te company of changeful clouds ;
partition, suddenly put forth,
ow smiling on the faded storm ;
assemblage of the starry heavens ;
great sun, earth's universal lord !

How bountiful is Nature ! he shall find
Who seeks not ; and to him, who hath not asked,
Large measure shall be dealt. Three sabbath-days
Are scarcely told, since, on a service bent
Of mere humanity, you clomb those heights ;
And what a marvellous and heavenly show
Was suddenly revealed !—the swains moved on,
And heeded not : you lingered, you perceived
And felt, deeply as living man could feel.
There is a luxury in self-dispraise ;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Trust me, pronouncing on your own desert,
You judge unthankfully : distempered nerves
Infect the thoughts : the languor of the frame
Depresses the soul's vigour. Quit your couch—
Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell ;
Nor let the hallowed powers, that shed from heaven
Stillness and rest, with disapproving eye
Look down upon your taper, through a watch
Of midnight hours, unseasonably twinkling
In this deep Hollow, like a sullen star
Dimly reflected in a lonely pool.
Take courage, and withdraw yourself from ways
That run not parallel to nature's course.
Rise with the lark ! your matins shall obtain
Grace, be their composition what it may,
If but with hers performed ; climb once again,
Climb every day, those ramparts ; meet the breeze

pon their tops, adventurous as a bee
 hat from your garden thither soars, to feed
 n new-blown heath ; let yon commanding rock
 le your frequented watch-tower ; roll the stone
 n thunder down the mountains ; with all your might
 Chase the wild goat ; and if the bold red deer
 fly to those harbours, driven by hound and horn
 Loud echoing, add your speed to the pursuit ;
 So, wearied to your hut shall you return,
 And sink at evening into sound repose."

The Solitary lifted toward the hills
 A kindling eye :—accordant feelings rushed
 Into my bosom, whence these words broke forth :
 'Oh ! what a joy it were, in vigorous health,
 To have a body (this our vital frame
 With shrinking sensibility endued,
 And all the nice regards of flesh and blood.)
 And to the elements surrender it
 As if it were a spirit !—How divine,
 The liberty, for frail, for mortal, man
 To roam at large among unpeopled glens
 And mountainous retirements, only trod
 By devious footsteps ; regions consecrate
 To oldest time ! and, reckless of the storm
 That keeps the raven quiet in her nest,
 Be as a presence or a motion—one
 Among the many there ; and while the mists
 Flying, and rainy vapours, call out shapes

And phantoms from the crags and solid earth
As fast as a musician scatters sounds
Out of an instrument ; and while the streams
(As at a first creation and in haste
To exercise their untried faculties)
Descending from the region of the clouds,
And starting from the hollows of the earth
More multitudinous every moment, rend
Their way before them—what a joy to roam
An equal among mightiest energies ;
And haply sometimes with articulate voice,
Amid the deafening tumult, scarcely heard
By him that utters it, exclaim aloud,
' Rage on ye elements ! let moon and stars
Their aspects lend, and mingle in their turn
With this commotion (ruinous though it be)
From day to night, from night to day, prolonged ! "

"Yes," said the Wanderer, taking from my lips
The strain of transport, " whosoe'er in youth
Has, through ambition of his soul, given way
To such desires, and grasped at such delight,
Shall feel congenial stirrings late and long,
In spite of all the weakness that life brings,
Its cares and sorrows ; he, though taught to own
The tranquillizing power of time, shall wake,
Wake sometimes to a noble restlessness—
Loving the sports which once he gloried in.

Compatriot, Friend, remote are Garry's hills,

The streams far distant of your native glen ;
Yet is their form and image here expressed
With brotherly resemblance. Turn your steps
Wherever fancy leads; by day, by night,
Are various engines working, not the same
As those with which your soul in youth was moved.
But by the great Artificer endowed
With no inferior power. You dwell alone ;
You walk, you live, you speculate alone ;
Yet doth remembrance, like a sovereign prince,
For you a stately gallery maintain
Of gay or tragic pictures. You have seen,
Have acted, suffered, travelled far, observed
With no incurious eye ; and books are yours,
Within whose silent chambers treasure lies
Preserved from age to age ; more precious far
Than that accumulated store of gold
And orient gems, which, for a day of need,
The Sultan hides deep in ancestral tombs.
These hoards of truth you can unlock at will :
And music waits upon your skilful touch,
Sounds which the wandering shepherd from these heights
Hears, and forgets his purpose ;—furnished thus,
How can you droop, if willing to be upraised ?

A piteous lot it were to flee from Man—
Yet not rejoice in Nature. He, whose hours
Are by domestic pleasures uncaressed
And unenlivened ; who exists whole years

Apart from benefits received or done
Mid the transactions of the bustling crowd ;
Who neither hears, nor feels a wish to hear,
Of the world's interests—such a one hath need
Of a quick fancy, and an active heart,
That, for the day's consumption, books may yield
Food not unwholesome ; earth and air correct
His morbid humour, with delight supplied
Or solace, varying as the seasons change.
—Truth has her pleasure-grounds, her haunts of ease
And easy contemplation ; gay parterres,
And labyrinthine walks, her sunny glades
And shady groves in studied contrast—each,
For recreation, leading into each :
These may he range, if willing to partake
Their soft indulgences, and in due time
May issue thence, recruited for the tasks
And course of service Truth requires from those
Who tend her altars, wait upon her throne,
And guard her fortresses. Who thinks, and feels,
And recognises ever and anon
The breeze of nature stirring in his soul,
Why need such man go desperately astray,
And nurse ' the dreadful appetite of death ?'
If tired with systems, each in its degree
Substantial, and all crumbling in their turn,
Let him build systems of his own, and smile
At the fond work, demolished with a touch ;
If unreligious, let him be at once
Among ten thousand innocents, enrolled

pupil in the many-chambered school,
 ere superstition weaves her airy dreams.

Life's autumn past, I stand on winter's verge ;
 id daily lose what I desire to keep :
 t rather would I instantly decline
 the traditional sympathies
 a most rustic ignorance, and take
 fearful apprehension from the owl
 death-watch : and as readily rejoice,
 two auspicious magpies crossed my way ;—
 this would rather bend than see and hear
 e repetitions wearisome of sense,
 ere soul is dead, and feeling hath no place :
 ere knowledge, ill begun in cold remark
 outward things, with formal inference ends ;
 if the mind turn inward, she recoils
 once—or, not recoiling, is perplexed—
 t in a gloom of uninspired research ;
 awhile, the heart within the heart, the seat
 ere peace and happy consciousness should dwell.
 its own axis restlessly revolving,
 ka, yet can nowhere find, the light of truth.

Upon the breast of new-created earth
 n walked ; and when and wheresoe'er he moved,
 me or mated, solitude was not.
 heard, borne on the wind, the articulate voice
 God ; and Angels to his sight appeared

Crowning the glorious hills of paradise ;
Or through the groves gliding like morning mist
Enkindled by the sun. He sate—and talked
With winged Messengers ; who daily brought
To his small island in the ethereal deep
Tidings of joy and love.—From those pure heights
(Whether of actual vision, sensible
To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
Have condescendingly been shadowed forth
Communications spiritually maintained,
And intuitions moral and divine)
Fell Human-kind—to banishment condemned
That flowing years repealed not : and distress
And grief spread wide ; but Man escaped the doom
Of destitution ;—solitude was not.
—Jehovah—shapeless Power above all Powers,
Single and one, the omnipresent God,
By vocal utterance, or blaze of light,
Or cloud of darkness, localized in heaven ;
On earth, enshrined within the wandering ark ;
Or, out of Sion, thundering from his throne
Between the Cherubim—on the chosen Race
Showered miracles, and ceased not to dispense
Judgments, that filled the land from age to age
With hope, and love, and gratitude, and fear ;
And with amazement smote ;—thereby to assert
His scorned, or unacknowledged, sovereignty.
And when the One, ineffable of name.
Of nature indivisible, withdrew

rom mortal adoration or regard,
 ot then was Deity engulfed ; nor Man,
 he rational creature, left, to feel the weight
 f his own reason, without sense or thought
 f higher reason and a purer will,
 o benefit and bless, through mightier power :—
 Whether the Persian—zealous to reject
 Altar and image, and the inclusive walls
 and roofs of temples built by human hands—
 o loftiest heights ascending, from their tops.
 With myrtle-wreathed tiara on his brow,
 resenting sacrifice to moon and stars,
 nd to the winds and mother elements,
 nd the whole circle of the heavens, for him
 sensitive existence, and a God,
 With lifted hands invoked, and songs of praise :
 r, less reluctantly to bonds of sense
 ielding his soul, the Babylonian framed
 r influence undefined a personal shape ;
 nd, from the plain, with toil immense, upreared
 ver eight times planted on the top of tower ,
 at Belus, nightly to his splendid couch
 ascending, there might rest ; upon that height
 re and serene, diffused—to overlook
 inding Euphrates, and the city vast
 f his devoted worshippers, far-stretched,
 ith grove and field and garden interspersed ;
 eir town, and foodful region for support
 gainst the pressure of beleaguering war.

Chaldean Shepherds, ranging trackless fields,
Beneath the concave of unclouded skies
Spread like a sea, in boundless solitude,
Looked on the polar star, as on a guide
And guardian of their course, that never closed
His steadfast eye. The planetary Five
With a submissive reverence they beheld ;
Watched, from the centre of their sleeping flocks,
Those radiant Mercuries, that seemed to move
Carrying through ether, in perpetual round,
Decrees and resolutions of the Gods ;
And, by their aspects, signifying works
Of dim futurity, to Man revealed.
—The imaginative faculty was lord
Of observations natural ; and, thus
Led on, those shepherds made report of stars
In set rotation passing to and fro,
Between the orbs of our apparent sphere
And its invisible counterpart, adorned
With answering constellations, under earth,
Removed from all approach of living sight
But present to the dead ; who, so they deemed,
Like those celestial messengers beheld
All accidents, and judges were of all.

The lively Grecian, in a land of hills,
Rivers and fertile plains, and sounding shores,—
Under a cope of sky more variable,
Could find commodious place for every God,

promptly received, as prodigally brought,
 from the surrounding countries, at the choice
 of all adventurers. With unrivalled skill,
 the nicest observation furnished hints
 for studious fancy, his quick hand bestowed
 on fluent operations a fixed shape ;
 Metal or stone, idolatrously served.
 And yet—triumphant o'er this pompous show
 of art, this palpable array of sense,
 on every side encountered ; in despite
 of the gross fictions chanted in the streets
 by wandering Rhapsodists ; and in contempt
 of doubt and bold denial hourly urged
 amid the wrangling schools—a SPIRIT hung,
 beautiful region ! o'er thy towns and farms,
 statues and temples, and memorial tombs ;
 and emanations were perceived ; and acts
 of immortality, in Nature's course,
 exemplified by mysteries, that were felt
 the bonds, on grave philosopher imposed
 and armed warrior ; and in every grove
 the gay or pensive tenderness prevailed,
 when piety more awful had relaxed.
 ' Take, running river, take these locks of mine' —
 thus would the Votary say—' this severed hair,
 My vow fulfilling, do I here present,
 Thankful for my beloved child's return.
 Thy banks, Cephisus, he again hath trod,
 Thy murmurs heard ; and drunk the crystal lymph .

' With which thou dost refresh the thirsty lip
' And, all day long, moisten these flowery fields !'
And doubtless, sometimes, when the hair was shed
Upon the flowing stream, a thought arose
Of Life continuous, Being unimpaired ;
That hath been, is, and where it was and is
There shall endure,—existence unexposed
To the blind walk of mortal accident ;
From diminution safe and weakening age ;
While man grows old, and dwindles, and decays ;
And countless generations of mankind
Depart ; and leave no vestige where they trod.

We live by *Admiration, Hope, and Love* ;
And, even as these are well and wisely fixed,
In dignity of being we ascend.
But what is error ?"—“ Answer he who can ! ”
The Sceptic somewhat haughtily exclaimed :
“ Love, Hope, and Admiration—are they not
Mad Fancy's favourite vassals ? Does not life
Use them, full oft, as pioneers to ruin,
Guides to destruction ? Is it well to trust
Imagination's light when reason's fails,
The unguarded taper where the guarded faints ?
—Stoop from those heights, and soberly declare
What error is ; and, of our errors, which
Doth most debase the mind ; the genuine seats
Of power, where are they ? Who shall regulate,
With truth, the scale of intellectual rank ? ”

"Methinks," persuasively the Sage replied,
"That for this arduous office you possess
Some rare advantages. Your early days
A grateful recollection must supply
Of much exalted good by Heaven vouchsafed
To dignify the humblest state.—Your voice
Hath, in my hearing, often testified
That poor men's children, they, and they alone,
By their condition taught, can understand
The wisdom of the prayer that daily asks
For daily bread. A consciousness is yours
How feelingly religion may be learned
In smoky cabins, from a mother's tongue—
Heard while the dwelling vibrates to the din
Of the contiguous torrent, gathering strength
At every moment—and, with strength, increase
Of fury ; or, while snow is at the door,
Assaulting and defending, and the wind,
A sightless labourer, whistles at his work—
Fearful ; but resignation tempers fear,
And piety is sweet to infant minds.
—The Shepherd-lad, that in the sunshine carves,
On the green turf, a dial—to divide
The silent hours ; and who to that report
Can portion out his pleasures, and adapt,
Throughout a long and lonely summer's day
His round of pastoral duties, is not left
With less intelligence for *moral* things
Of gravest import. Early he perceives

Within himself, a measure and a rule,
Which to the sun of truth he can apply,
That shines for him, and shines for all mankind.
Experience daily fixing his regards
On nature's wants, he knows how few they are,
And where they lie, how answered and appeased.
This knowledge ample recompense affords
For manifold privations; he refers
His notions to this standard; on this rock
Rests his desires; and hence, in after life,
Soul-strengthening patience, and sublime content.
Imagination—not permitted here
To waste her powers, as in the worldling's mind.
On fickle pleasures, and superfluous cares,
And trivial ostentation—is left free
And puissant to range the solemn walks
Of time and nature, girded by a zone
That, while it binds, invigorates and supports.
Acknowledge, then, that whether by the side
Of his poor hut, or on the mountain top,
Or in the cultured field, a Man so bred
(Take from him what you will upon the score
Of ignorance or illusion) lives and breathes
For noble purposes of mind: his heart
Beats to the heroic song of ancient days;
His eye distinguishes, his soul creates.
And those illusions, which excite the scorn
Or move the pity of unthinking minds,
Are they not mainly outward ministers

and conscience? with whose service charged
 ne and go, appeared and disappear,
 g evil purposes, remorse
 ing, chastening an intemperate grief,
 of heart abating: and, when'er
 important ends those phantoms move,
 ould forbid them, if their presence serve,
 y-peopled mountains and wild heaths,
 space, else vacant, to exalt
 us of Nature, and enlarge her powers?

more to distant ages of the world
 evert, and place before our thought
 which rural solitude might wear
 nenlightened swains of pagan Greece.
 t fair clime, the lonely herdsman, stretched
 oft grass through half a summer's day,
 isic lulled his indolent repose :
 some fit of weariness, if he,
 s own breath was silent, chanced to hear
 t strain, far sweeter than the sounds
 is poor skill could make, his fancy fetched,
 m the blazing chariot of the sun,
 ess Youth, who touched a golden lute,
 d the illumined groves with ravishment.
 tly hunter, lifting a bright eye
 rds the crescent moon, with grateful heart
 the lovely wanderer who bestowed
 ely light, to share his joyous sport :

And hence, a beaming Goddess with her Nymphs,
Across the lawn and through the darksome grove,
Not unaccompanied with tuneful notes
By echo multiplied from rock or cave,
Swept in the storm of chase ; as moon and stars
Glance rapidly along the clouded heaven,
When winds are blowing strong. The traveller slaked
His thirst from rill or gushing fount, and thanked
The Naiad. Sunbeams, upon distant hills
Gliding apace, with shadows in their train,
Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
Into fleet Oreads sporting visibly.
The Zephyrs fanning, as they passed, their wings,
Lacked not, for love, fair objects whom they wooed
With gentle whisper. Withered boughs grotesque,
Stripped of their leaves and twigs by hoary age,
From depth of shaggy covert peeping forth
In the low vale, or on steep mountain side ;
And, sometimes, intermixed with stirring horns
Of the live deer, or goat's depending beard,—
These were the lurking Satyrs, a wild brood
Of gamesome Deities ; or Pan himself,
The simple shepherd's awe-inspiring God !”

The strain was aptly chosen ; and I could mark
Its kindly influence, o'er the yielding brow
Of our Companion, gradually diffused ;
While, listening, he had paced the noiseless turf,
Like one whose untired ear a murmuring stream

; but tempted now to interpose,
 a smile exclaimed:—

“Tis well you speak
 the distance from our native land,
 in the mansions where our youth was taught.
 the descendants of those godly men
 swept from Scotland, in a flame of zeal,
 altar, image, and the massy piles
 rebounded them,—the souls retaining yet
 British features of that after-race
 led to woods, caverns, and jutting rocks,
 by scorn of superstitious rites,
 but their scruples construed to be such—
 think you, would they tolerate this scheme
 of propensities, that tends, if urged
 that might be urged, to sow afresh
 seeds of Romish phantasy, in vain
 led; would re-consecrate our wells
 to Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne;
 in long banishment recall Saint Giles,
 to sh again with tutelary love
 to the Edinburgh throned on crags?
 and restoration, to behold
 her, on the shoulders of his priests,
 more parading through her crowded streets
 simply guarded by the sober powers
 of science, and philosophy, and sense!”

answer followed.—“You have turned my thoughts

Upon our brave Progenitors, who rose
Against idolatry with warlike mind,
And shrunk from vain observances, to lurk
In woods, and dwell under impending rocks
Ill-sheltered, and oft wanting fire and food ;
Why ?—for this very reason that they felt,
And did acknowledge, wheresoe'er they moved,
A spiritual presence, oft-times misconceived,
But still a high dependence, a divine
Bounty and government, that filled their hearts
With joy, and gratitude, and fear, and love ;
And from their fervent lips drew hymns of praise,
That through the desert rang. Though favoured less
Far less, than these, yet such, in their degree,
Were those bewildered Pagans of old time.
Beyond their own poor natures and above
They looked ; were humbly thankful for the good
Which the warm sun solicited, and earth
Bestowed ; were gladsome,—and their moral sense
They fortified with reverence for the Gods ;
And they had hopes that overstepped the Grave.

Now, shall our great Discoverers," he exclaimed,
Raising his voice triumphantly, " obtain
From sense and reason less than these obtained,
Though far misled ? Shall men for whom our age
Unbaffled powers of vision hath prepared,
To explore the world without and world within,
Be joyless as the blind ? Ambitious spirits—

Whom earth, at this late season, hath produced
 To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
 The planets in the hollow of their hand ;
 And they who rather dive than soar, whose pains
 Have solved the elements, or analysed
 The thinking principle—shall they in fact
 Prove a degraded Race ? and what avails
 Renown, if their presumption make them such ?
 Oh ! there is laughter at their work in heaven !
 Inquire of ancient Wisdom ; go, demand
 Of mighty Nature, if 'twas ever meant
 That we should pry far off yet be unraised ;
 That we should pore, and dwindle as we pore.
 Viewing all objects unremittingly
 In disconnexion dead and spiritless ;
 And still dividing, and dividing still,
 Break down all grandeur, still unsatisfied
 With the perverse attempt, while littleness
 May yet become more little ; waging thus
 An impious warfare with the very life
 Of our own souls !

And if indeed there be
 An all-pervading Spirit, upon whom
 Our dark foundations rest, could he design
 That this magnificent effect of power,
 The earth we tread, the sky that we behold
 By day, and all the pomp which night reveals ;
 That these—and that superior mystery
 Our vital frame, so fearfully devised,

And the dread soul within it—should exist
 Only to be examined, pondered, searched,
 Probed, vexed, and criticised?—Accuse me not
 Of arrogance, unknown Wanderer as I am,
 If, having walked with Nature threescore years,
 And offered, far as frailty would allow,
 My heart a daily sacrifice to Truth,
 I now affirm of Nature and of Truth,
 Whom I have served, that their DIVINITY
 Revolts, offended at the ways of men
 Swayed by such motives, to such ends employed ;
 Philosophers, who, though the human soul
 Be of a thousand faculties composed,
 And twice ten thousand interests, do yet prize
 This soul, and the transcendent universe,
 No more than as a mirror that reflects
 To proud Self-love her own intelligence ;
 That one, poor, finite object, in the abyss
 Of infinite Being, twinkling restlessly !

Nor higher place can be assigned to him
 And his compeers—the laughing Sage of France.—
 Crowned was he, if my memory do not err,
 With laurel planted upon hoary hairs,
 In sign of conquest by his wit achieved
 And benefits his wisdom had conferred ;
 His stooping body tottered with wreaths of flowers
 Opprest, far less becoming ornaments
 Than Spring oft twines about a mouldering tree ;

Yet so it pleased a fond, a vain, old Man,
And a most frivolous people. Him I mean
Who penned, to ridicule confiding faith,
This sorry Legend ; which by chance we found
Filed in a nook, through malice, as might seem,
Among more innocent rubbish."—Speaking thus,
With a brief notice when, and how, and where,
We had espied the book, he drew it forth ;
And courteously, as if the act removed,
At once, all traces from the good Man's heart
Of unbenign aversion or contempt,
Restored it to its owner. " Gentle Friend,
Herewith he grasped the Solitary's hand,
" You have known lights and guides better than these.
Ah ! let not aught amiss within dispose
A noble mind to practise on herself,
And tempt opinion to support the wrongs
Of passion : whatsoe'er be felt or feared,
From higher judgment-seats make no appeal
To lower : can you question that the soul
Inherits an allegiance, not by choice
To be cast off, upon an oath proposed
By each new upstart notion ? In the ports
Of levity no refuge can be found,
No shelter, for a spirit in distress.
He, who by wilful disesteem of life
And proud insensibility to hope,
Affronts the eye of Solitude, shall learn
That her mild nature can be terrible ;

That neither she nor Silence lack the power
To avenge their own insulted majesty.

O blest seclusion ! when the mind admits
The law of duty ; and can therefore move
Through each vicissitude of loss and gain,
Linked in entire complacence with her choice ;
When youth's presumptuousness is mellowed down,
And manhood's vain anxiety dismissed ;
When wisdom shows her seasonable fruit,
Upon the boughs of sheltering leisure hung
In sober plenty ; when the spirit stoops
To drink with gratitude the crystal stream
Of unreprieved enjoyment ; and is pleased
To muse, and be saluted by the air
Of meek repentance, wafting wall-flower scents
From out the crumbling ruins of fallen pride
And chambers of transgression, now forlorn.
O, calm contented days, and peaceful nights !
Who, when such good can be obtained, would strive
To reconcile his manhood to a couch
Soft, as may seem, but, under that disguise,
Stuffed with the thorny substance of the past
For fixed annoyance ; and full oft beset
With floating dreams, black and disconsolate,
The vapoury phantoms of futurity ?

Within the soul a faculty abides,
That with interpositions, which would hide

And darken, so can deal that they become
 Contingencies of pomp ; and serve to exalt
 Her native brightness. As the ample moon,
 In the deep stillness of a summer even
 Rising behind a thick and lofty grove,
 Burns, like an unconsuming fire of light,
 In the green trees ; and, kindling on all sides
 Their leafy umbrage, turns the dusky veil
 Into a substance glorious as her own,
 Yea, with her own incorporated, by power
 Capacious and serene. Like power abides
 In man's celestial spirit ; virtue thus
 Sets forth and magnifies herself ; thus feeds
 A calm, a beautiful, and silent fire,
 From the encumbrances of mortal life,
 From error, disappointment—nay, from guilt ;
 And sometimes, so relenting justice wills,
 From palpable oppressions of despair."

The Solitary by these words was touched
 With manifest emotion, and exclaimed ;
 " But how begin ? and whence ?—' The Mind is free—
 Resolve,' the haughty Moralist would say,
 ' This single act is all that we demand.'
 Alas ! such wisdom bids a creature fly
 Whose very sorrow is, that time hath shorn
 His natural wings !—To friendship let him turn
 For succour ; but perhaps he sits alone
 On stormy waters, tossed in a little boat

That holds but him, and can contain no more !
 Religion tells of amity sublime
 Which no condition can preclude ; of One
 Who sees all suffering, comprehends all wants,
 All weakness fathoms, can supply all needs :
 But is that bounty absolute ?—His gifts,
 Are they not, still, in some degree, rewards
 For acts of service ? Can his love extend
 To hearts that own not him ? Will showers of *grace*,
 When in the sky no promise may be seen,
 Fall to refresh a parched and withered land ?
 Or shall the groaning Spirit cast her load
 At the Redeemer's feet ?”

In rueful tone,
 With some impatience in his mien, he spake :
 Back to my mind rushed all that had been urged
 To calm the Sufferer when his story closed ;
 I looked for counsel as unbending now ;
 But a discriminating sympathy
 Stooped to this apt reply :—

“As men from men

Do, in the constitution of their souls,
 Differ, by mystery not to be explained ;
 And as we fall by various ways, and sink
 One deeper than another, self-condemned,
 Through manifold degrees of guilt and shame ;
 So manifold and various are the ways
 Of restoration, fashioned to the steps
 Of all infirmity, and tending all

To the same point, attainable by all—
 Peace in ourselves, and union with our God.
 For you, assuredly, a hopeful road
 Lies open : we have heard from you a voice
 At every moment softened in its course
 By tenderness of heart ; have seen your eye,
 Even like an altar lit by fire from heaven,
 Kindle before us.—Your discourse this day,
 That, like the fabled Lethe, wished to flow
 In creeping sadness, through oblivious shades
 Of death and night, has caught at every turn
 The colours of the sun. Access for you
 Is yet preserved to principles of truth,
 Which the imaginative Will upholds
 In seats of wisdom, not to be approached
 By the inferior Faculty that moulds,
 With her minute and speculative pains,
 Opinion, ever changing !

I have seen

A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
 Of inland ground, applying to his ear
 The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell ;
 To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
 Listened intensely ; and his countenance soon
 Brightened with joy ; for from within were heard
 Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
 Mysterious union with its native sea.
 Even such a shell the universe itself

Is to the ear of Faith ; and there are times,
I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
Authentic tidings of invisible things ;
Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power ;
And central peace, subsisting at the heart
Of endless agitation. Here you stand,
Adore, and worship, when you know it not ;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought ;
Devout above the meaning of your will.
—Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel.
The estate of man would be indeed forlorn
If false conclusions of the reasoning power
Made the eye blind, and closed the passages
Through which the ear converses with the heart.
Has not the soul, the being of your life,
Received a shock of awful consciousness,
In some calm season, when these lofty rocks
At night's approach bring down the unclouded sky
To rest upon their circumambient walls ;
A temple framing of dimensions vast,
And yet not too enormous for the sound
Of human anthems,—choral song, or burst
Sublime of instrumental harmony,
To glorify the Eternal ! What if these
Did never break the stillness that prevails
Here,—if the solemn nightingale be mute,
And the soft woodlark here did never chant
Her vespers,—Nature fails not to provide
Impulse and utterance. The whispering air

iration from the shadowy heights,
 recesses of the caverned rocks ;
 rills, and waters numberless,
 by daylight, blend their notes
 loud streams : and often, at the hour
 e forth the first pale stars, is heard,
 e circuit of this fabric huge,
 —the solitary raven, flying
 he concave of the dark blue dome,
 erchance above all power of sight—
 nell ! with echoes from afar
 d still fainter—as the cry, with which
 erer accompanies her flight
 he calm region, fades upon the ear,
 ng by distance till it seemed
 ; yet from the abyss is caught again,
 gain recovered !

But descending
 e imaginative heights, that yield
 ing views into eternity,
 lge that to Nature's humbler power
 ished sullenness is forced to bend
 , where her amenities are sown
 ing hand. Then trust yourself abroad
 er blooming bowers, and spacious fields,
 the labours of the happy throng
 , including in her wide embrace
 town, and tower,—and sea with ships
 ;—be our Companion while we track

Her rivers populous with gliding life ;
 While, free as air, o'er printless sands we march,
 Or pierce the gloom of her majestic woods ;
 Roaming, or resting under grateful shade
 In peace and meditative cheerfulness ;
 Where living things, and things inanimate,
 Do speak, at Heaven's command, to eye and ear,
 And speak to social reason's inner sense,
 With inarticulate language.

For, the Man—

Who, in this spirit, communes with the Forms
 Of nature, who with understanding heart
 Both knows and loves such objects as excite
 No morbid passions, no disquietude,
 No vengeance, and no hatred—needs must feel
 The joy of that pure principle of love
 So deeply, that, unsatisfied with aught
 Less pure and exquisite, he cannot choose
 But seek for objects of a kindred love
 In fellow-natures and a kindred joy.
 Accordingly he by degrees perceives
 His feelings of aversion softened down ;
 A holy tenderness pervade his frame.
 His sanity of reason not impaired,
 Say rather, all his thoughts now flowing clear,
 From a clear fountain flowing, he looks round
 And seeks for good ; and finds the good he seeks :
 Until abhorrence and contempt are things
 He only knows by name ; and, if he hear,

From other mouths, the language which they speak
 is compassionate ; and has no thought,
 feeling, which can overcome his love.

And further ; by contemplating these Forms
 the relations which they bear to man,
 he shall discern, how, through the various means
 which silently they yield, are multiplied
 the spiritual presences of absent things.
 Trust me, that for the instructed, time will come
 when they shall meet no object but may teach
 some acceptable lesson to their minds
 of human suffering, or of human joy.
 So shall they learn, while all things speak of man,
 their duties from all forms ; and general laws,
 and local accidents, shall tend alike
 to rouse, to urge ; and, with the will, confer
 the ability to spread the blessings wide
 of true philanthropy. The light of love
 not failing, perseverance from their steps
 departing not, for them shall be confirmed
 the glorious habit by which sense is made
 subservient still to moral purposes,
 auxiliary to divine. That change shall clothe
 the naked spirit, ceasing to deplore
 the burthen of existence. Science then
 shall be a precious visitant ; and then,
 and only then, be worthy of her name :
 or then her heart shall kindle ; her dull eye,

Dull and inanimate, no more shall hang
Chained to its object in brute slavery ;
But taught with patient interest to watch
The processes of things, and serve the cause
Of order and distinctness, not for this
Shall it forget that its most noble use,
Its most illustrious province, must be found
In furnishing clear guidance, a support
Not treacherous, to the mind's *excursive* power.
—So build we up the Being that we are ;
Thus deeply drinking-in the soul of things,
We shall be wise perforce ; and, while inspired
By choice, and conscious that the Will is free,
Shall move unswerving, even as if impelled
By strict necessity, along the path
Of order and of good. Whate'er we see,
Or feel, shall tend to quicken and refine ;
Shall fix, in calmer seats of moral strength,
Earthly desires ; and raise, to loftier heights
Of divine love, our intellectual soul."

Here closed the Sage that eloquent harangue,
Poured forth with fervour in continuous stream,
Such as, remote, mid savage wilderness,
An Indian Chief discharges from his breast
Into the hearing of assembled tribes,
In open circle seated round, and hushed
As the unbreathing air, when not a leaf

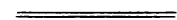
Stirs in the mighty woods.—So did he speak :
 The words he uttered shall not pass away
 Dispersed, like music that the wind takes up
 By snatches, and lets fall, to be forgotten ;
 No—they sank into me, the bounteous gift
 Of one whom time and nature had made wise,
 Gracing his doctrine with authority
 Which hostile spirits silently allow ;
 Of one accustomed to desires that feed
 On fruitage gathered from the tree of life ;
 To hopes on knowledge and experience built ;
 Of one in whom persuasion and belief
 Had ripened into faith, and faith become
 A passionate intuition ; whence the Soul,
 Though bound to earth by ties of pity and love,
 From all injurious servitude was free.

The Sun, before his place of rest were reached,
 Had yet to travel far, but unto us,
 To us who stood low in that hollow dell,
 He had become invisible,—a pomp
 Leaving behind of yellow radiance spread
 Over the mountain sides, in contrast bold
 With ample shadows, seemingly, no less
 Than those resplendent lights, his rich bequest ;
 A dispensation of his evening power.
 —Adown the path that from the glen had led
 The funeral train, the Shepherd and his Mate
 Were seen descending :—forth to greet them ran

Our little Page : the rustic pair approach ;
And in the Matron's countenance may be read
Plain indication that the words, which told
How that neglected Pensioner was sent
Before his time into a quiet grave,
Had done to her humanity no wrong :
But we are kindly welcomed—promptly served
With ostentatious zeal.—Along the floor
Of the small Cottage in the lonely Dell
A grateful couch was spread for our repose ;
Where, in the guise of mountaineers, we lay,
Stretched upon fragrant heath, and lulled by sound
Of far-off torrents charming the still night,
And, to tired limbs and over-busy thoughts,
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.

END OF THE FOURTH BOOK.

THE EXCURSION.



BOOK V.

THE PASTOR.

ARGUMENT.

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BOOK FIFTH.

THE PASTOR.

“**FAREWELL**, deep Valley, with thy one rude House,
And its small lot of life-supporting fields,
And guardian rocks!—Farewell, attractive seat!
To the still influx of the morning light
Open, and day’s pure cheerfulness, but veiled
From human observation, as if yet
Primeval forests wrapped thee round with dark
Impenetrable shade; once more farewell,
Majestic circuit, beautiful abyss,
By Nature destined from the birth of things
For quietness profound!”

Upon the side
Of that brown ridge, sole outlet of the vale
Which foot of boldest stranger would attempt,
Lingering behind my comrades, thus I breathed
A parting tribute to a spot that seemed
Like the fixed centre of a troubled world.

Again I halted with reverted eyes ;
 The chain that would not slacken, was at length
 Snapt,—and, pursuing leisurely my way,
 How vain, thought I, is it by change of place
 To seek that comfort which the mind denies ;
 Yet trial and temptation oft are shunned
 Wisely ; and by such tenure do we hold,
 Frail life's possessions, that even they whose fate
 Yields no peculiar reason of complaint
 Might, by the promise that is here, be won
 To steal from active duties, and embrace
 Obscurity, and undisturbed repose.
 —Knowledge, methinks, in these disordered times.
 Should be allowed a privilege to have
 Her anchorites, like piety of old ;
 Men, who, from faction sacred, and unstained
 By war, might, if so minded, turn aside
 Uncensured, and subsist, a scattered few
 Living to God and nature, and content
 With that communion. Consecrated be
 The spots where such abide ! But happier still
 The Man, whom, furthermore, a hope attends
 That meditation and research may guide
 His privacy to principles and powers
 Discovered or invented ; or set forth,
 Through his acquaintance with the ways of truth,
 In lucid order ; so that, when his course
 Is run, some faithful eulogist may say,
 He sought not praise, and praise did overlook

His unobtrusive merit ; but his life,
 Sweet to himself, was exercised in good
 That shall survive his name and memory.

Acknowledgments of gratitude sincere
 Accompanied these musings ; fervent thanks
 For my own peaceful lot and happy choice ;
 A choice that from the passions of the world
 Withdrew, and fixed me in a still retreat ;
 Sheltered, but not to social duties lost,
 Secluded, but not buried ; and with song
 Cheering my days, and with industrious thought ;
 With the ever-welcome company of books ;
 With virtuous friendship's soul-sustaining aid,
 And with the blessings of domestic love.

Thus occupied in mind I paced along,
 Following the rugged road, by sledge or wheel
 Worn in the moorland, till I overtook
 My two Associates, in the morning sunshine
 Halting together on a rocky knoll,
 Whence the bare road descended rapidly
 To the green meadows of another vale.

Here did our pensive Host put forth his hand
 In sign of farewell. "Nay," the old Man said,
 "The fragrant air its coolness still retains ;
 The herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop
 The dewy grass ; you cannot leave us now,

We must not part at this inviting hour."
He yielded, though reluctant ; for his mind
Instinctively disposed him to retire
To his own covert ; as a billow, heaved
Upon the beach, rolls back into the sea.
—So we descend : and winding round a rock
Attain a point that showed the valley—stretched
In length before us ; and, not distant far,
Upon a rising ground a grey church-tower,
Whose battlements were screened by tufted trees.
And towards a crystal Mere, that lay beyond
Among steep hills and woods embosomed, flowed
A copious stream with boldly-winding course ;
Here traceable, there hidden—there again
To sight restored, and glittering in the sun.
On the stream's bank, and every where, appeared
Fair dwellings, single, or in social knots ;
Some scattered o'er the level, others perched
On the hill sides, a cheerful quiet scene,
Now in its morning purity arrayed.

“As 'mid some happy valley of the Alps,”
Said I, “once happy, ere tyrannic power,
Wantonly breaking in upon the Swiss,
Destroyed their unoffending commonwealth,
A popular equality reigns here,
Save for yon stately House beneath whose roof
A rural lord might dwell.”—“No feudal pomp,

Or power," replied the Wanderer, "to that House
 Belongs, but there in his allotted Home
 Abides, from year to year, a genuine Priest,
 The shepherd of his flock ; or, as a king
 Is styled, when most affectionately praised,
 The father of his people. Such is he ;
 And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice
 Under his spiritual sway. He hath vouchsafed
 To me some portion of a kind regard ;
 And something also of his inner mind
 Hath he imparted—but I speak of him
 As he is known to all.

The calm delights

Of unambitious piety he chose,
 And learning's solid dignity ; though born
 Of knightly race, nor wanting powerful friends.
 Hither, in prime of manhood, he withdrew
 From academic bowers. He loved the spot—
 Who does not love his native soil ?—he prized
 The ancient rural character, composed
 Of simple manners, feelings unexpressed
 And undisguised, and strong and serious thought ;
 A character reflected in himself,
 With such embellishment as well beseems
 His rank and sacred function. This deep vale
 Winds far in reaches hidden from our sight,
 And one a turreted manorial hall
 Adorns, in which the good Man's ancestors
 Have dwelt through ages—Patrons of this Curc.

To them, and to his own judicious pains,
The Vicar's dwelling, and the whole domain,
Owes that presiding aspect which might well
Attract your notice ; statelier than could else
Have been bestowed, through course of common chance,
On an unwealthy mountain Benefice."

This said, oft pausing, we pursued our way :
Nor reached the village-churchyard till the sun
Travelling at steadier pace than ours, had risen
Above the summits of the highest hills,
And round our path darted oppressive beams.

As chanced, the portals of the sacred Pile
Stood open ; and we entered. On my frame,
At such transition from the fervid air,
A grateful coolness fell, that seemed to strike
The heart, in concert with that temperate awe
And natural reverence which the place inspired.
Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,
But large and massy ; for duration built ;
With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld
By naked rafters intricately crossed,
Like leafless underboughs, in some thick wood,
All withered by the depth of shade above.
Admonitory texts inscribed the walls,
Each, in its ornamental scroll, enclosed ;
Each also crowned with winged heads—a pair
Of rudely-painted Cherubim. The floor

Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
 Was occupied by oaken benches ranged
 In seemly rows ; the chancel only showed
 Some vain distinctions, marks of earthly state
 By immemorial privilege allowed ;
 Though with the Encincture's special sanctity
 But ill according. An heraldic shield,
 Varying its tincture with the changeful light,
 Imbued the altar-window ; fixed aloft
 A faded hatchment hung, and one by time
 Yet undiscoloured. A capacious pew
 Of sculptured oak stood here, with drapery lined ;
 And marble monuments were here displayed
 Thronging the walls ; and on the floor beneath
 Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven
 And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with small
 And shining effigies of brass inlaid.

The tribute by these various records claimed,
 Duly we paid, each after each, and read
 The ordinary chronicle of birth,
 Office, alliance, and promotion—all
 Ending in dust ; of upright magistrates,
 Grave doctors strenuous for the mother-church,
 And uncorrupted senators, alike
 To king and people true. A brazen plate,
 Not easily deciphered, told of one
 Whose course of earthly honour was begun
 In quality of page among the train
 Of the eighth Henry, when he crossed the seas

His royal state to show, and prove his strength
 In tournament, upon the fields of France.
 Another tablet registered the death,
 And praised the gallant bearing, of a Knight
 Tried in the sea-fights of the second Charles.
 Near this brave Knight his Father lay entomb'd ;
 And, to the silent language giving voice,
 I read,—how in his manhood's earlier day
 He, 'mid the afflictions of intestine war
 And rightful government subverted, found
 One only solace—that he had espous'd
 A virtuous Lady tenderly beloved
 For her benign perfections ; and yet more
 Endeared to him, for this, that, in her state
 Of wedlock richly crown'd with Heaven's regard,
 She with a numerous issue fill'd his house,
 Who thriv'd, like plants, uninjur'd by the storm
 That laid their country waste. No need to speak
 Of less particular notices assigned
 To Youth or Maiden gone before their time,
 And Matrons and unwedded Sisters old ;
 Whose charity and goodness were rehears'd
 In modest panegyric.

"These dim lines,
 What would they tell ?" said I,—but, from the task
 Of puzzling out that faded narrative,
 With whisper soft my venerable Friend
 Called me ; and, looking down the darksome aisle,
 I saw the Tenant of the lonely vale
 Standing apart ; with curv'd arm reclined

On the baptismal font ; his pallid face
 Upruned, as if his mind were rapt, or lost
 In some abstraction ;—gracefully he stood,
 The semblance bearing of a sculptured form
 That leans upon a monumental urn
 In peace, from morn to night, from year to year.

Him from that posture did the Sexton rouse ;
 Who entered, humming carelessly a tune,
 Continuation haply of the notes
 That had beguiled the work from which he came,
 With spade and mattock o'er his shoulder hung ;
 To be deposited, for future need,
 In their appointed place. The pale Recluse
 Withdrew ; and straight we followed,—to a spot
 Where sun and shade were intermixed ; for there
 A broad oak, stretching forth its leafy arms
 From an adjoining pasture, overhung
 Small space of that green churchyard with a light
 And pleasant awning. On the moss-grown wall
 My ancient Friend and I together took
 Our seats ; and thus the Solitary spake,
 Standing before us :—

“ Did you note the mien
 Of that self-solaced, easy-hearted churl,
 Death's hireling, who scoops out his neighbour's grave,
 Or wraps an old acquaintance up in clay,
 All unconcerned as he would bind a sheaf,
 Or plant a tree. And did you hear his voice ?
 I was abruptly summoned by the sound

From some affecting images and thoughts,
Which then were silent ; but crave utterance now.

Much," he continued, with dejected look,
" Much, yesterday, was said in glowing phrase
Of our sublime dependencies, and hopes
For future states of being ; and the wings
Of speculation, joyfully outspread,
Hovered above our destiny on earth :
But stoop, and place the prospect of the soul
In sober contrast with reality,
And man's substantial life. If this mute earth
Of what it holds could speak, and every grave
Were as a volume, shut, yet capable
Of yielding its contents to eye and ear,
We should recoil, stricken with sorrow and shame,
To see disclosed, by such dread proof, how ill
That which is done accords with what is known
To reason, and by conscience is enjoined ;
How idly, how perversely, life's whole course,
To this conclusion, deviates from the line,
Or of the end stops short, proposed to all
At her aspiring outset.

Mark the babe

Not long accustomed to this breathing world ;
One that hath barely learned to shape a smile,
Though yet irrational of soul, to grasp
With tiny finger—to let fall a tear ;
And, as the heavy cloud of sleep dissolves,
To stretch his limbs, bemocking, as might seem,

The outward functions of intelligent man ;
 A grave proficient in amusive feats
 Of puppetry, that from the lap declare
 His expectations, and announce his claims
 To that inheritance which millions rue
 That they were ever born to ! In due time
 A day of solemn ceremonial comes ;
 When they, who for this Minor hold in trust
 Rights that transcend the loftiest heritage
 Of mere humanity, present their Charge,
 For this occasion daintily adorned,
 At the baptismal font. And when the pure
 And consecrating element hath cleansed
 The original stain, the child is there received
 Into the second ark, Christ's church, with trust
 That he, from wrath redeemed, therein shall float
 Over the billows of this troublesome world
 To the fair land of everlasting life.
 Corrupt affections, covetous desires,
 Are all renounced ; high as the thought of man
 Can carry virtue, virtue is professed ;
 A dedication made, a promise given
 For due provision to control and guide,
 And unremitting progress to ensure
 In holiness and truth."

" You cannot blame,"

Here interposing fervently I said,
 " Rites which attest that Man by nature lies
 Bedded for good and evil in a gulf
 Fearfully low ; nor will your judgment scorn

Those services, whereby attempt is made
To lift the creature toward that eminence
On which, now fallen, erewhile in majesty
He stood ; or if not so, whose top serene
At least he feels 'tis given him to descry ;
Not without aspirations, evermore
Returning, and injunctions from within
Doubt to cast off and weariness ; in trust
That what the Soul perceives, if glory lost,
May be, through pains and persevering hope,
Recovered ; or, if hitherto unknown,
Lies within reach, and one day shall be gained."

"I blame them not," he calmly answered—"no ;
The outward ritual and established forms
With which communities of men invest
These inward feelings, and the aspiring vows
To which the lips give public utterance
Are both a natural process ; and by me
Shall pass uncensured ; though the issue prove,
Bringing from age to age its own reproach,
Incongruous, impotent, and blank.—But, oh !
If to be weak is to be wretched—miserable,
As the lost Angel by a human voice
Hath mournfully pronounced, then, in my mind,
Far better not to move at all than move
By impulse sent from such illusive power,—
That finds and cannot fasten down ; that grasps
And is rejoiced, and loses while it grasps ;
That tempts, emboldens—for a time sustains,

betrays ; accuses and inflicts
 s punishment ; and so retreads
 ble circle : better far
 to graze the herb in thoughtless peace,
 it or remembrance, undisturbed !

hy ! and thou more vaunted name
 with thy statelier retinue,
 e, and Charity—from the visible world
 your emblems whatsoe'er ye find
 idance or of firmest trust—
 the star, the anchor ; nor except
 self, at whose unconscious feet
 ions of mankind have knelt
 ized, and shedding bitter tears,
 h that conflict seeking rest—of you,
 Powers, am I constrained to ask,
 ng, with the unvoyageable sky
 ection of infinitude
 verhead, and at my pensive feet
 eous magazine of bones,
 rk vaults my own shall soon be laid,
 your triumphs ? your dominion where ?
 t age admitted and confirmed ?
 happy land do I enquire,
 ove, that hides a blessed few
 obedience willing and sincere,
 ne authorities conform ;
 I ask, of individual Souls,

Have ye withdrawn from passion's crooked ways,
 Inspired, and thoroughly fortified?—If the heart
 Could be inspected to its inmost folds
 By sight undazzled with the glare of praise,
 Who shall be named—in the resplendent line
 Of sages, martyrs, confessors—the man
 Whom the best might of faith, wherever fix'd,
 For one day's little compass, has preserved
 From painful and discreditable shocks
 Of contradiction, from some vague desire
 Culpably cherished, or corrupt relapse
 To some unsanctioned fear?"

“If this be so,
 And Man,” said I, “be in his noblest shape
 Thus pitiably infirm; then, he who made,
 And who shall judge the creature, will forgive.
 —Yet, in its general tenor, your complaint
 Is all too true; and surely not misplaced:
 For, from this pregnant spot of ground, such thoughts
 Rise to the notice of a serious mind
 By natural exhalation. With the dead
 In their repose, the living in their mirth,
 Who can reflect, unmoved, upon the round
 Of smooth and solemnized complacencies,
 By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
 Profession mocks performance. Earth is sick,
 And Heaven is weary, of the hollow words
 Which States and Kingdoms utter when they talk
 Of truth and justice. Turn to private life

And social neighbourhood ; look we to ourselves ;
 A light of duty shines on every day
 For all ; and yet how few are warmed or cheered !
 How few who mingle with their fellow-men
 And still remain self-governed, and apart,
 Like this our honoured Friend ; and thence acquire
 Right to expect his vigorous decline,
 That promises to the end a blest old age ! ”

“ Yet,” with a smile of triumph thus exclaimed
 The Solitary, “ in the life of man,
 If to the poetry of common speech
 Faith may be given, we see as in a glass
 A true reflection of the circling year,
 With all its seasons. Grant that Spring is there,
 In spite of many a rough untoward blast,
 Hopeful and promising with buds and flowers ;
 Yet where is glowing Summer’s long rich day,
 That *ought* to follow faithfully expressed ?
 And mellow Autumn, charged with bounteous fruit,
 Where is she imaged ? in what favoured clime
 Her lavish pomp, and ripe magnificence ?
 —Yet, while the better part is missed, the worse
 In man’s autumnal season is set forth
 With a resemblance not to be denied,
 And that contents him ; bowers that hear no more
 The voice of gladness, less and less supply
 Of outward sunshine and internal warmth ;

And, with this change, sharp air and falling leaves,
Foretelling aged Winter's desolate sway.

How gay the habitations that bedeck
This fertile valley! Not a house but seems
To give assurance of content within;
Embosomed happiness, and placid love;
As if the sunshine of the day were met
With answering brightness in the hearts of all
Who walk this favoured ground. But chance-regard
And notice forced upon incurious ears;
These, if these only, acting in despite
Of the encomiums by my Friend pronounced
On humble life, forbid the judging mind
To trust the smiling aspect of this fair
And noiseless commonwealth. The simple race
Of mountaineers (by nature's self removed
From foul temptations, and by constant care
Of a good shepherd tended as themselves
Do tend their flocks) partake man's general lot
With little mitigation. They escape,
Perchance, the heavier woes of guilt; feel not
The tedium of fantastic idleness:
Yet life, as with the multitude, with them
Is fashioned like an ill-constructed tale;
That on the outset wastes its gay desires,
Its fair adventures, its enlivening hopes,
And pleasant interests—for the sequel leaving
Old things repeated with diminished grace;

And all the laboured novelties at best
 imperfect substitutes, whose use and power
 Evince the want and weakness whence they spring."

While in this serious mood we held discourse,
 The reverend Pastor toward the church-yard gate
 Approached ; and, with a mild respectful air
 Of native cordiality, our Friend
 Advanced to greet him. With a gracious mien
 Was he received, and mutual joy prevailed.
 Awhile they stood in conference, and I guess
 That he, who now upon the mossy wall
 Sate by my side, had vanished, if a wish
 Could have transferred him to the flying clouds,
 Or the least penetrable hiding-place
 In his own valley's rocky guardianship.
 —For me, I looked upon the pair, well pleased :
 Nature had framed them both, and both were marked
 By circumstance, with intermixture fine
 Of contrast and resemblance. To an oak
 Hardy and grand, a weather-beaten oak,
 Fresh in the strength and majesty of age,
 One might be likened : flourishing appeared,
 Though somewhat past the fulness of his prime,
 The other—like a stately sycamore,
 That spreads, in gentle pomp, its honied shade.

A general greeting was exchanged ; and soon
 The Pastor learned that his approach had given

A welcome interruption to discourse
 Grave, and in truth too often sad.—“ Is Man
 A child of hope? Do generations press
 On generations, without progress made?
 Halts the individual, ere his hairs be grey,
 Perforce? Are we a creature in whom good
 Preponderates, or evil? Doth the will
 Acknowledge reason’s law? A living power
 Is virtue, or no better than a name,
 Fleeting as health or beauty, and unsound?
 So that the only substance which remains,
 (For thus the tenor of complaint hath run)
 Among so many shadows, are the pains
 And penalties of miserable life,
 Doomed to decay, and then expire in dust!
 —Our cogitations this way have been drawn,
 These are the points,” the Wanderer said, “ on which
 Our inquest turns.—Accord, good Sir! the light
 Of your experience to dispel this gloom:
 By your persuasive wisdom shall the heart
 That frets, or languishes, be stilled and cheered.”

“ Our nature,” said the Priest, in mild reply,
 “ Angels may weigh and fathom: they perceive,
 With undistempered and unclouded spirit,
 The object as it is; but, for ourselves,
 That speculative height *we* may not reach,
 The good and evil are our own; and we
 Are that which we would contemplate from

Knowledge, for us, is difficult to gain—
Is difficult to gain, and hard to keep—
As virtue's self ; like virtue is beset
With snares ; tried, tempted, subject to decay.
Love, admiration, fear, desire, and hate,
Blind were we without these : through these alone
Are capable to notice or discern
Or to record ; we judge, but cannot be
Indifferent judges. 'Spite of proudest boast,
Reason, best reason, is to imperfect man
An effort only, and a noble aim ;
A crown, an attribute of sovereign power,
Still to be courted—never to be won.
—Look forth, or each man dive into himself ;
What sees he but a creature too perturbed ;
That is transported to excess ; that yearns,
Regrets, or trembles, wrongly, or too much ;
Hopes rashly, in disgust as rash recoils ;
Battens on spleen, or moulders in despair ?
Thus comprehension fails, and truth is missed ;
Thus darkness and delusion round our path
Spread, from disease, whose subtle injury lurks
Within the very faculty of sight.

Yet for the general purposes of faith
In Providence, for solace and support,
We may not doubt that who can best subject
The will to reason's law, can strictliest live
And act in that obedience, he shall gain

The clearest apprehension of those truths,
Which unassisted reason's utmost power
Is too infirm to reach. But, waiving this,
And our regards confining within bounds
Of less exalted consciousness, through which
The very multitude are free to range,
We safely may affirm that human life
Is either fair and tempting, a soft scene
Grateful to sight, refreshing to the soul,
Or a forbidding tract of cheerless view ;
Even as the same is looked at, or approached.
Thus, when in changeful April fields are white
With new-fallen snow, if from the sullen north
Your walk conduct you hither, ere the sun
Hath gained his noontide height, this churchyard, filled
With mounds transversely lying side by side
From east to west, before you will appear
An unillumined, blank, and dreary, plain,
With more than wintry cheerlessness and gloom
Saddening the heart. Go forward, and look back ;
Look, from the quarter whence the lord of light,
Of life, of love, and gladness doth dispense
His beams ; which, unexcluded in their fall,
Upon the southern side of every grave
Have gently exercised a melting power ;
Then will a vernal prospect greet your eye,
All fresh and beautiful, and green and bright,
Hopeful and cheerful :—vanished is the pall
That overspread and chilled the sacred turf.

unished or hidden ; and the whole domain,
 some, too lightly minded, might appear
 meadow carpet for the dancing hours.
 This contrast, not unsuitable to life,
 to that other state more apposite,
 eath and its two-fold aspect ! wintry—one,
 old, sullen, blank, from hope and joy shut out ;
 he other, which the ray divine hath touched,
 eplete with vivid promise, bright as spring."

" We see, then, as we feel," the Wanderer thus
 With a complacent animation spake,
 ' And in your judgment, Sir ! the mind's repose
 On evidence is not to be ensured
 By act of naked reason. Moral truth
 Is no mechanic structure, built by rule ;
 And which, once built, retains a steadfast shape
 And undisturbed proportions ; but a thing
 Subject, you deem, to vital accidents ;
 And, like the water-lily, lives and thrives,
 Whose root is fixed in stable earth, whose head
 Floats on the tossing waves. With joy sincere
 I re-salute these sentiments confirmed
 By your authority. But how acquire
 The inward principle that gives effect
 To outward argument ; the passive will
 Meek to admit ; the active energy,
 Strong and unbounded to embrace, and firm
 To keep and cherish ? How shall man unite

With self-forgetting tenderness of heart
An earth-despising dignity of soul ?
Wise in that union, and without it blind !”

“The way,” said I, “to court, if not obtain
The ingenuous mind, apt to be set aright ;
This, in the lonely dell discoursing, you
Declared at large ; and by what exercise
From visible nature, or the inner self
Power may be trained, and renovation brought
To those who need the gift. But, after all,
Is aught so certain as that man is doomed
To breathe beneath a vault of ignorance ?
The natural roof of that dark house in which
His soul is pent ! How little can be known—
This is the wise man’s sigh ; how far we err—
This is the good man’s not unfrequent pang !
And they perhaps err least, the lowly class
Whom a benign necessity compels
To follow reason’s least ambitious course ;
Such do I mean who, unperplexed by doubt,
And uncited by a wish to look
Into high objects farther than they may,
Pace to and fro, from morn till even-tide,
The narrow avenue of daily toil
For daily bread.”

“Yes,” buoyantly exclaimed
The pale Recluse—“praise to the sturdy plough,
And patient spade ; praise to the simple crook.

ponderous loom—resounding while it holds
 y and mind in one captivity ;
 let the light mechanic tool be hailed
 h honour ; which, encasing by the power
 ong companionship, the artist's hand,
 s off that hand, with all its world of nerves,
 m a too busy commerce with the heart !
 aglorious implements of craft and toil,
 h ye that shape and build, and ye that force,
 slow solicitation, earth to yield
 annual bounty, sparingly dealt forth
 h wise reluctance ; you would I extol,
 for gross good alone which ye produce,
 for the impertinent and ceaseless strife
 roofs and reasons ye preclude—in those
 o to your dull society are born,
 l with their humble birthright rest content.
 ould I had ne'er renounced it !”

A slight flush

moral anger previously had tinged
 old Man's cheek ; but, at this closing turn
 elf-reproach, it passed away. Said he,
 at which we feel we utter ; as we think
 ave we argued ; reaping for our pains
 visible recompense. For our relief
 ,” to the Pastor turning thus he spake,
 ave kindly interposed. May I entreat
 r further help ? The mine of real life
 for us ; and present us, in the shape

Of virgin ore, that gold which we, by pains
Fruitless as those of aëry alchemists,
Seek from the torturing crucible. There lies
Around us a domain where you have long
Watched both the outward course and inner heart:
Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts ;
For our disputes, plain pictures. Say what man
He is who cultivates yon hanging field ;
What qualities of mind she bears, who comes,
For morn and evening service, with her pail,
To that green pasture ; place before our sight
The family who dwell within yon house
Fenced round with glittering laurel ; or in that
Below, from which the curling smoke ascends.
Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
And have the dead around us, take from them
Your instances ; for they are both best known,
And by frail man most equitably judged.
Epitomise the life ; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these
Who, from their lowly mansions hither brought,
Beneath this turf lie mouldering at our feet :
So, by your records, may our doubts be solved ;
And so, not searching higher, we may learn
*To prize the breath we share with human kind ;
And look upon the dust of man with awe.*"

The Priest replied—"An office you impose
For which peculiar requisites are mine ;

Yet much, I feel, is wanting—else the task
 Would be most grateful. True indeed it is
 That they whom death has hidden from our sight
 Are worthiest of the mind's regard ; with these
 The future cannot contradict the past :
 Mortality's last exercise and proof
 Is undergone ; the transit made that shows
 The very Soul, revealed as she departs.
 Yet, on your first suggestion, will I give,
 Ere we descend into these silent vaults,
 One picture from the living.

You behold,

High on the breast of yon dark mountain, dark
 With stony barrenness, a shining speck
 Bright as a sunbeam sleeping till a shower
 Brush it away, or cloud pass over it ;
 And such it might be deemed—a sleeping sunbeam ;
 But 'tis a plot of cultivated ground,
 Cut off, an island in the dusky waste ;
 And that attractive brightness is its own.
 The lofty site, by nature framed to tempt
 Amid a wilderness of rocks and stones
 The tiller's hand, a hermit might have chosen,
 For opportunity presented, thence
 Far forth to send his wandering eye o'er land
 And ocean, and look down upon the works,
 The habitations, and the ways of men,
 Himself unseen ! But no tradition tells
 That ever hermit dipped his maple dish

In the sweet spring that lurks 'mid yon green fields ;
And no such visionary views belong
To those who occupy and till the ground,
High on that mountain where they long have dwelt
A wedded pair in childless solitude,
A house of stones collected on the spot,
By rude hands built, with rocky knolls in front,
Backed also by a ledge of rock, whose crest
Of birch-trees waves over the chimney top ;
A rough abode—in colour, shape, and size,
Such as in unsafe times of border-war
Might have been wished for and contrived, to elude
The eye of roving plunderer—for their need
Suffices ; and unshaken bears the assault
Of their most dreaded foe, the strong South-west
In anger blowing from the distant sea.
—Alone within her solitary hut ;
There, or within the compass of her fields,
At any moment may the Dame be found,
True as the stock-dove to her shallow nest
And to the grove that holds it. She beguiles
By intermingled work of house and field
The summer's day, and winter's ; with success
Not equal, but sufficient to maintain,
Even at the worst, a smooth stream of content.
Until the expected hour at which her Mate
From the far-distant quarry's vault returns ;
And by his converse crowns a silent day
With evening cheerfulness. In powers of mind,

f culture, few among my flock
 er rank than this sequestered pair :
 umility descends from heaven ;
 best gift of heaven hath fallen on them ;
 ; recompense for every want.
 rom your height, ye proud, and copy these !
 heir noiseless dwelling-place, can hear
 of wisdom whispering scripture texts
 und's government, or temper's peace ;
 nmending for their mutual need,
 ss, patience, hope, and charity !”

was I pleased,” the grey-haired Wanderer said,
 o those shining fields our notice first
 ed ; and yet more pleased have from your lips
 this fair report of them who dwell
 tirement ; whither, by such course
 p and good as oft awaits
 ay-faring man, once *I* was brought
 versing alone yon mountain pass.
 ny road the autumnal evening fell,
 t succeeded with unusual gloom,
 ous that feet and hands became
 etter than mine eyes—until a light
 he gloom appeared, too high, methought,
 n habitation ; but I longed
 it, destitute of other hope.
 with steadiness as sailors look
 uth star, or watch-tower's distant lamp,

And saw the light—now fixed—and shifting now—
 Not like a dancing meteor, but in line
 Of never-varying motion, to and fro.
 It is no night-fire of the naked hills,
 Thought I—some friendly covert must be near.
 With this persuasion thitherward my steps
 I turn, and reach at last the guiding light ;
 Joy to myself ! but to the heart of her
 Who there was standing on the open hill,
 (The same kind Matron whom your tongue hath praised)
 Alarm and disappointment ! The alarm
 Ceased, when she learned through what mishap I came,
 And by what help had gained those distant fields.
 Drawn from her cottage, on that æry height,
 Bearing a lantern in her hand she stood,
 Or paced the ground—to guide her Husband home,
 By that unwearied signal, kenned afar ;
 An anxious duty ! which the lofty site,
 Traversed but by a few irregular paths,
 Imposes, whenso'er untoward chance
 Detains him after his accustomed hour
 Till night lies black upon the ground. ‘ But come,
 Come,’ said the Matron, ‘ to our poor abode ;
 Those dark rocks hide it !’ Entering, I beheld
 A blazing fire—beside a cleanly hearth
 Sate down ; and to her office, with leave asked,
 The Dame returned.

Or ere that glowing pile
 Of mountain turf required the builder's hand

splendour to repair, the door
 and she re-entered with glad looks,
 fate following. Hospitable fare,
 conversation, made the evening's treat :
 bewildered traveller wish for more ?
 was given ; I studied as we sate
 bright fire, the good Man's form, and face
 so beautiful ; an open brow
 breathed humanity ; a cheek
 with something of a feminine hue ;
 smiling courtesy and mild regard ;
 and quicker turns of the discourse,
 slowly varying, that evinced
 comprehension. From a fount
 bright I, in the obscurities of time,
 had seen once, those features and that mien
 descended, though I see them here.
 A man, so gentle and subdued,
 so graceful in his gentleness,
 so serious for heroic deeds,
 but not degraded, may expire.
 My fancy (cherished and upheld
 by recollections of such fall
 from high to low, ascent from low to high,
 record, and even the careless mind
 does not notice among men and things)
 led me to the place of my repose.

by the crowing cock at dawn of day,

I yet had risen too late to interchange
A morning salutation with my Host,
Gone forth already to the far-off seat
Of his day's work. 'Three dark mid-winter months
'Pass,' said the Matron, 'and I never see,
'Save when the sabbath brings its kind release,
'My Helpmate's face by light of day. He quits
'His door in darkness, nor till dusk returns.
'And, through Heaven's blessing, thus we gain the bread
'For which we pray ; and for the wants provide
'Of sickness, accident, and helpless age.
'Companions have I many ; many friends,
'Dependants, comforters—my wheel, my fire,
'All day the house-clock ticking in mine ear,
'The cackling hen, the tender chicken brood,
'And the wild birds that gather round my porch.
'This honest sheep-dog's countenance I read ;
'With him can talk ; nor blush to waste a word
'On creatures less intelligent and shrewd.
'And if the blustering wind that drives the clouds
'Care not for me, he lingers round my door,
'And makes me pastime when our tempers suit ;—
'But, above all, my thoughts are my support,
My comfort :—would that they were oftener fixed
On what, for guidance in the way that leads
To heaven, I know, by my Redeemer taught.'
The Matron ended—nor could I forbear
To exclaim—'O happy ! yielding to the law
Of these privations, richer in the main !—
While thankless thousands are opprest and clogged

by ease and leisure ; by the very wealth
 And pride of opportunity made poor ;
 While tens of thousands falter in their path,
 And sink, through utter want of cheering light ;
 For you the hours of labour do not flag ;
 For you each evening hath its shining star,
 And every sabbath-day its golden sun.' ”

“ Yes ! ” said the Solitary with a smile
 That seemed to break from an expanding heart,
 ‘ The untutored bird may found, and so construct,
 And with such soft materials line, her nest
 Fixed in the centre of a prickly brake,
 That the thorns wound her not ; they only guard.
 Flowers not unjustly likened to those gifts
 Of happy instinct which the woodland bird
 Shares with her species, nature’s grace sometimes
 Upon the individual doth confer,
 Among her higher creatures born and trained
 To use of reason. And, I own that, tired
 Of the ostentatious world—a swelling stage
 With empty actions and vain passions stuffed,
 And from the private struggles of mankind
 Hoping far less than I could wish to hope,
 Or less than once I trusted and believed—
 I love to hear of those, who, not contending
 Or summoned to contend for virtue’s prize,
 Pursue not the humbler good at which they aim,
 But with a kindly faculty to blunt
 The edge of adverse circumstance, and turn

Into their contraries the petty plagues
And hinderances with which they stand beset.
In early youth, among my native hills,
I knew a Scottish Peasant who possessed
A few small crofts of stone-encumbered ground ;
Masses of every shape and size, that lay
Scattered about under the mouldering walls
Of a rough precipice ; and some, apart,
In quarters unobnoxious to such chance,
As if the moon had showered them down in spite.
But he repined not. Though the plough was scared
By these obstructions, ' round the shady stones
A fertilising moisture,' said the Swain,
' Gathers, and is preserved ; and feeding dews
' And damps, through all the droughty summer day
' From out their substance issuing, maintain
' Herbage that never fails : no grass springs up
' So green, so fresh, so plentiful as mine ! '
But thinly sown these natures ; rare, at least,
The mutual aptitude of seed and soil
That yields such kindly product. He, whose bet
Perhaps yon loose sods cover, the poor Pensioner
Brought yesterday from our sequestered dell
Here to lie down in lasting quiet, he,
If living now, could otherwise report
Of rustic loneliness : that grey-haired Orphan—
So call him, for humanity to him
No parent was—feelingly could have told,
In life, in death, what solitude can breed
Of selfishness, and cruelty, and vice :

if it breed not, hath not power to cure.
 but your compliance, Sir! with our request
 words too long have hindered."

Undeterred,

haps incited rather, by these shocks,
 to ungracious opposition, given
 the confiding spirit of his own
 experienced faith, the reverend Pastor said,
 and him looking; "Where shall I begin?
 who shall be first selected from my flock
 gathered together in their peaceful fold?"
 paused—and having lifted up his eyes
 to the pure heaven, he cast them down again
 to the earth beneath his feet; and spake:—

"To a mysteriously-united pair
 this place is consecrate; to Death and Life,
 and to the best affections that proceed
 from their conjunction;—consecrate to faith
 in him who bled for man upon the cross;
 allowed to revelation; and no less
 to reason's mandates; and the hopes divine
 of pure imagination;—above all,
 of charity, and love, that have provided,
 within these precincts, a capacious bed
 and receptacle, open to the good
 and evil, to the just and the unjust;
 which they find an equal resting-place:
 even as the multitude of kindred brooks

And streams, whose murmur fills this hollow vale,
Whether their course be turbulent or smooth,
Their waters clear or sullied, all are lost
Within the bosom of yon crystal Lake,
And end their journey in the same repose !

And blest are they who sleep ; and we that know,
While in a spot like this we breathe and walk,
That all beneath us by the wings are covered
Of motherly humanity, outspread
And gathering all within their tender shade,
Though loth and slow to come ! A battle-field,
In stillness left when slaughter is no more,
With this compared, makes a strange spectacle !
A dismal prospect yields the wild shore strewn
With wrecks, and trod by feet of young and old
Wandering about in miserable search
Of friends or kindred, whom the angry sea
Restores not to their prayer ! Ah ! who would think
That all the scattered subjects which compose
Earth's melancholy vision through the space
Of all her climes—these wretched, these depraved,
To virtue lost, insensible of peace,
From the delights of charity cut off,
To pity dead, the oppressor and the opprest ;
Tyrants who utter the destroying word,
And slaves who will consent to be destroyed—
Were of one species with the sheltered few,
Who, with a dutiful and tender hand,

Lodged, in a dear appropriated spot,
This file of infants ; some that never breathed
The vital air ; others, which, though allowed
That privilege, did yet expire too soon,
Or with too brief a warning, to admit
Administration of the holy rite
That lovingly consigns the babe to the arms
Of Jesus, and his everlasting care.
These that in trembling hope are laid apart ;
And the besprinkled nursling, unrequired
Till he begins to smile upon the breast
That feeds him ; and the tottering little-one
Taken from air and sunshine when the rose
Of infancy first blooms upon his cheek ;
The thinking, thoughtless, school-boy ; the bold youth
Of soul impetuous, and the bashful maid
Smitten while all the promises of life
Are opening round her ; those of middle age,
Cast down while confident in strength they stand,
Like pillars fixed more firmly, as might seem,
And more secure, by very weight of all
That, for support, rests on them ; the decayed
And burthensome ; and lastly, that poor few
Whose light of reason is with age extinct ;
The hopeful and the hopeless, first and last,
The earliest summoned and the longest spared—
Are here deposited, with tribute paid
Various, but unto each some tribute paid ;
As if, amid these peaceful hills and groves.

Society were touched with kind concern,
 And gentle 'Nature grieved, that one should die ;'
 Or, if the change demanded no regret,
 Observed the liberating stroke—and blessed.

And whence that tribute? wherefore these regards?
 Not from the naked *Heart* alone of Man
 (Though claiming high distinction upon earth
 As the sole spring and fountain-head of tears,
 His own peculiar utterance for distress
 Or gladness)—No," the philosophic Priest
 Continued, "'tis not in the vital seat
 Of feeling to produce them, without aid
 From the pure soul, the soul sublime and pure ;
 With her two faculties of eye and ear,
 The one by which a creature, whom his sins
 Have rendered prone, can upward look to heaven ;
 The other that empowers him to perceive
 The voice of Deity, on height and plain,
 Whispering those truths in stillness, which the *WORD*
 To the four quarters of the winds, proclaims.
 Not without such assistance could the use
 Of these benign observances prevail :
 Thus are they born, thus fostered, thus maintained ;
 And by the care prospective of our wise
 Forefathers, who, to guard against the shocks
 The fluctuation and decay of things,
 Embodied and established these high truths
 In solemn institutions :—men convinced

at life is love and immortality,
e being one, and one the element.
are lies the channel, and original bed,
m the beginning, hollowed out and scooped
Man's affections—else betrayed and lost,
l swallowed up 'mid deserts infinite !
s is the genuine course, the aim, and end
rescient reason ; all conclusions else
subject, vain, presumptuous, and perverse.
faith partaking of those holy times,
; I repeat, is energy of love
ine or human ; exercised in pain,
trife, and tribulation ; and ordained,
o approved and sanctified, to pass,
ough shades and silent rest, to endless joy."

END OF THE FIFTH BOOK.

1

THE EXCURSION.

BOOK VI.

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

ARGUMENT.

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BOOK SIXTH.

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

HAIL to the crown by Freedom shaped—to gird
An English Sovereign's brow! and to the throne
Whereon he sits! Whose deep foundations lie
In veneration and the people's love :
Whose steps are equity, whose seat is law.
—Hail to the State of England! And conjoin
With this a salutation as devout,
Made to the spiritual fabric of her Church ;
Founded in truth ; by blood of Martyrdom
Cemented ; by the hands of Wisdom reared
In beauty of holiness, with ordered pomp,
Decent and unreprieved. The voice, that greets
The majesty of both, shall pray for both ;
That, mutually protected and sustained,
They may endure long as the sea surrounds
This favoured Land, or sunshine warms her soil

And O, ye swelling hills, and spacious plains !
Besprent from shore to shore with steeple-towers,
And spires whose ' silent finger points to heaven :
Nor wanting, at wide intervals, the bulk
Of ancient minster, lifted above the cloud
Of the dense air, which town or city breeds
To intercept the sun's glad beams—may ne'er
That true succession fail of English hearts,
Who, with ancestral feeling, can perceive
What in those holy structures ye possess
Of ornamental interest, and the charm
Of pious sentiment diffused afar,
And human charity, and social love.
—Thus never shall the indignities of time
Approach their reverend graces, unopposed ;
Nor shall the elements be free to hurt
Their fair proportions ; nor the blinder rage
Of bigot zeal madly to overturn ;
And, if the desolating hand of war
Spare them, they shall continue to bestow,
Upon the thronged abodes of busy men
(Depraved, and ever prone to fill the mind
Exclusively with transitory things)
An air and mien of dignified pursuit ;
Of sweet civility, on rustic wilds.

The Poet, fostering for his native land
Such hope, entreats that servants may abound
Of those pure altars worthy ; ministers

! from pleasure, to the love of gain
 insusceptible of pride,
 ambitious longings undisturbed ;
 whose delight is where their duty leads
 them ; whose least distinguished day
 hath some portion of that heavenly lustre
 makes the sabbath lovely in the sight
 of angels, pitying human cares.
 As on earth it is the doom of truth
 perpetually attacked by foes
 to avert, be that priesthood still,
 defence, replenished with a band
 of champions, in scholastic arts
 well disciplined ; nor (if in course
 of solving world's disturbances
 should recur, which righteous Heaven avert !
 such trial) from their spiritual sires
 to be ; who, constrained to wield the sword
 of justice, shrunk not, though assailed
 by the din, and combating in sight
 of umpires, partial and unjust ;
 thereafter, bathe their hands in fire,
 to spare the conscience satisfied :
 their bodies would accept release ;
 singing God and praising him, bequeathed
 in their last breath, from out the smouldering flame,
 which they by diligence had earned,
 though illuminating grace, received,

For their dear countrymen, and all mankind.
O high example, constancy divine !

Even such a Man (inheriting the zeal
And from the sanctity of elder times
Not deviating,—a priest, the like of whom,
If multiplied, and in their stations set,
Would o'er the bosom of a joyful land
Spread true religion and her genuine fruits)
Before me stood that day ; on holy ground
Fraught with the relics of mortality,
Exalting tender themes, by just degrees
To lofty raised ; and to the highest, last ;
The head and mighty paramount of truths,—
Immortal life, in never-fading worlds,
For mortal creatures, conquered and secured.

That basis laid, those principles of faith
Announced, as a preparatory act
Of reverence done to the spirit of the place,
The Pastor cast his eyes upon the ground ;
Not, as before, like one oppressed with awe,
But with a mild and social cheerfulness ;
Then to the Solitary turned, and spake.

“ At morn or eve, in your retired domain,
Perchance you not unfrequently have marked
A Visitor—in quest of herbs and flowers ;

Too delicate employ, as would appear,
 For one, who, though of drooping mien, had yet
 From nature's kindness received a frame
 Robust as ever rural labour bred."

The Solitary answered : " Such a Form
 Full well I recollect. We often crossed
 Each other's path ; but, as the Intruder seemed
 Fondly to prize the silence which he kept,
 And I as willingly did cherish mine,
 We met, and passed, like shadows. I have heard,
 From my good Host, that being crazed in brain
 By unrequited love, he scaled the rocks,
 Dived into caves, and pierced the matted woods,
 In hope to find some virtuous herb of power
 To cure his malady !"

The Vicar smiled,—

" Alas ! before to-morrow's sun goes down
 His habitation will be here : for him
 That open grave is destined."

" Died he then
 Of pain and grief ?" the Solitary asked,
 " Do not believe it ; never could that be !"

" He loved," the Vicar answered, " deeply loved,
 Loved fondly, truly, fervently ; and dared
 At length to tell his love, but sued in vain ;
 Rejected, yea repelled ; and, if with scorn
 Upon the haughty maiden's brow, 'tis but

A high-prized plume which female Beauty wears
In wantonness of conquest, or puts on
To cheat the world, or from herself to hide
Humiliation, when no longer free.

That he could brook, and glory in ;—but when
The tidings came that she whom he had wooed
Was wedded to another, and his heart
Was forced to rend away its only hope ;
Then, Pity could have scarcely found on earth
An object worthier of regard than he,
In the transition of that bitter hour !
Lost was she, lost ; nor could the Sufferer say
That in the act of preference he had been
Unjustly dealt with ; but the Maid was gone !
Had vanished from his prospects and desires ;
Not by translation to the heavenly choir
Who have put off their mortal spoils—ah no !
She lives another's wishes to complete,—
' Joy be their lot, and happiness,' he cried,
' His lot and hers, as misery must be mine !'

Such was that strong concussion ; but the Man,
Who trembled, trunk and limbs, like some huge oak
By a fierce tempest shaken, soon resumed
The steadfast quiet natural to a mind
Of composition gentle and sedate,
And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.
To books, and to the long-forsaken desk,
O'er which enchained by science he had loved

he stoutly re-addressed himself,
 to quell his pain, and search for truth
 inner appetite (if that might be)
 or industry. Of what ensued
 he heard no outward sign appeared
 any sickliness was seen
 on his cheek ; and through his frame it crept
 a mutation unconcealable ;
 a seasonal change as autumn makes
 in the body of a leafy grove
 faded, then divested.

'Tis affirmed

skilled in nature's secret ways
 we will not submit to be controlled
 every :—and the good Man lacked not friends
 to instil this truth into his mind,
 in all heart-mysteries unversed.
 'The hills,' said one, 'remit a while
 your diligent diligence :—at early morn
 breathe the fresh air, explore the heaths and woods ;
 saving it to others to foretell,
 the calculations sage, the ebb and flow
 of the moon, and when the moon will be eclipsed,
 for your own benefit, construct
 a garden of flowers, plucked as they blow
 as health abides, and cheerfulness, and peace.
 No report was made ;—'tis needless to report
 needlessly ; but innocence is strong,
 and the entire simplicity of mind,

A thing most sacred in the eye of Heaven ;
That opens, for such sufferers, relief
Within the soul, fountains of grace divine ;
And doth commend their weakness and disease
To Nature's care, assisted in her office
By all the elements that round her wait
To generate, to preserve, and to restore ;
And by her beautiful array of forms
Shedding sweet influence from above ; or pure
Delight exhaling from the ground they tread."

" Impute it not to impatience, if," exclaimed
The Wanderer, " I infer that he was healed
By perseverance in the course prescribed."

" You do not err : the powers, that had been lo
By slow degrees, were gradually regained ;
The fluttering nerves composed ; the beating hear
In rest established ; and the jarring thoughts
To harmony restored.—But yon dark mould
Will cover him, in the fulness of his strength,
Hastily smitten by a fever's force ;
Yet not with stroke so sudden as refused
Time to look back with tenderness on her
Whom he had loved in passion ; and to send
Some farewell words—with one, but one, request
That, from his dying hand, she would accept
Of his possessions that which most he prized ;
A book, upon whose leaves some chosen plants

by his own hand disposed with nicest care,
 a undecaying beauty were preserved ;
 flute register, to him, of time and place,
 And various fluctuations in the breast ;
 To her, a monument of faithful love
 Conquered, and in tranquillity retained !

Close to his destined habitation, lies
 One who achieved a humbler victory,
 Though marvellous in its kind. A place there is
 High in these mountains, that allured a band
 Of keen adventurers to unite their pains
 In search of precious ore : they tried, were foiled—
 And all desisted, all, save him alone.
 He, taking counsel of his own clear thoughts,
 And trusting only to his own weak hands,
 Urged unremittingly the stubborn work,
 Unseconded, uncountenanced ; then, as time
 Passed on, while still his lonely efforts found
 No recompense, derided ; and at length,
 By many pitied, as insane of mind ;
 By others dreaded as the luckless thrall
 Of subterranean Spirits feeding hope
 By various mockery of sight and sound ;
 Hope after hope, encouraged and destroyed.
 —But when the lord of seasons had matured
 The fruits of earth through space of twice ten years,
 The mountain's entrails offered to his view
 And trembling grasp the long-deferred reward.

Not with more transport did Columbus greet
 A world, his rich discovery ! But our Swain,
 A very hero till his point was gained,
 Proved all unable to support the weight
 Of prosperous fortune. On the fields he looked
 With an unsettled liberty of thought,
 Wishes and endless schemes ; by daylight walked
 Giddy and restless ; ever and anon
 Quaffed in his gratitude immoderate cups ;
 And truly might be said to die of joy !
 He vanished ; but conspicuous to this day
 The path remains that linked his cottage-door
 To the mine's mouth ; a long and slanting track,
 Upon the rugged mountain's stony side,
 Worn by his daily visits to and from
 The darksome centre of a constant hope.
 This vestige, neither force of beating rain,
 Nor the vicissitudes of frost and thaw
 Shall cause to fade, till ages pass away ;
 And it is named, in memory of the event,
 The PATH OF PERSEVERANCE."

" Thou from whom
 Man has his strength," exclaimed the Wanderer, "oh
 Do thou direct it ! To the virtuous grant
 The penetrative eye which can perceive
 In this blind world the guiding vein of hope ;
 That, like this Labourer, such may dig their way,
 ' Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified ;'
 Grant to the wise *his* firmness of resolve !"

'That prayer were not superfluous," said the Priest,
 Amid the noblest relics, proudest dust,
 at Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds
 within the bosom of her awful pile,
 habitually collected. Yet the sigh,
 which wafts that prayer to heaven, is due to all,
 wherever laid, who living fell below
 our virtue's humbler mark ; a sigh of *pain*
 to the opposite extreme they sank.
 How would you pity her who yonder rests ;
 him, farther off ; the pair, who here are laid ;
 but, above all, that mixture of earth's mould
 whose sight of this green hillock to my mind
 recalls !

He lived not till his locks were nipped
 by seasonable frost of age ; nor died
 before his temples, prematurely forced
 to mix the manly brown with silver grey,
 gave obvious instance of the sad effect
 produced, when thoughtless Folly hath usurped
 the natural crown that sage Experience wears.
 Gay, volatile, ingenious, quick to learn,
 and prompt to exhibit all that he possessed
 he could perform ; a zealous actor, hired
 into the troop of mirth, a soldier, sworn
 into the lists of giddy enterprise—
 such was he ; yet, as if within his frame
 were several souls alternately had lodged,
 whose sets of manners could the Youth put on ;

And, fraught with antics as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage,
Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and still
As the mute swan that floats adown the stream,
Or, on the waters of the unruffled lake,
Anchors her placid beauty. Not a leaf,
That flutters on the bough, lighter than he ;
And not a flower, that droops in the green shade,
More winningly reserved ! If ye enquire
How such consummate elegance was bred
Amid these wilds, this answer may suffice ;
'Twas Nature's will ; who sometimes undertakes,
For the reproof of human vanity,
Art to outstrip in her peculiar walk.
Hence, for this Favourite—lavishly endowed
With personal gifts, and bright instinctive wit,
While both, embellishing each other, stood
Yet farther recommended by the charm
Of fine demeanour, and by dance and song,
And skill in letters—every fancy shaped
Fair expectations ; nor, when to the world's
Capacious field forth went the Adventurer, there
Were he and his attainments overlooked,
Or scantily rewarded ; but all hopes,
Cherished for him, he suffered to depart,
Like blighted buds ; or clouds that mimicked land
Before the sailor's eye ; or diamond drops
That sparkling decked the morning grass ; or aught
That *was* attractive, and hath ceased to be !

Yet, when this Prodigal returned, the rites
Of joyful greeting were on him bestowed,
Who, by humiliation undeterred,
Sought for his weariness a place of rest
Within his Father's gates.—Whence came he?—clothed
In tattered garb, from hovels where abides
Necessity, the stationary host
Of vagrant poverty; from rifted barns
Where no one dwells but the wide-staring owl
And the owl's prey; from these bare haunts, to which
He had descended from the proud saloon,
He came, the ghost of beauty and of health,
The wreck of gaiety! But soon revived
In strength, in power refitted, he renewed
His suit to Fortune; and she smiled again
Upon a fickle Ingrate. Thrice he rose,
Thrice sank as willingly. For he—whose nerves
Were used to thrill with pleasure, while his voice
Softly accompanied the tuneful harp,
By the nice finger of fair ladies touched
In glittering halls—was able to derive
No less enjoyment from an abject choice.
Who happier for the moment—who more blithe
Than this fallen Spirit? in those dreary holds
His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of merry-making beggars,—now, provoked
To laughter multiplied in louder peals
By his malicious wit; then, all enchained
With mute astonishment, themselves to see

In their own arts outdone, their fame eclipsed,
As by the very presence of the Fiend
Who dictates and inspires illusive feats,
For knavish purposes ! The city, too,
(With shame I speak it) to her guilty bowers
Allured him, sunk so low in self-respect
As there to linger, there to eat his bread,
Hired minstrel of voluptuous blandishment ;
Charming the air with skill of hand or voice,
Listen who would, be wrought upon who might,
Sincerely wretched hearts, or falsely gay.
—Such the too frequent tenour of his boast
In ears that relished the report ;—but all
Was from his Parents happily concealed ;
Who saw enough for blame and pitying love.
They also were permitted to receive
His last, repentant breath ; and closed his eyes,
No more to open on that irksome world
Where he had long existed in the state
Of a young fowl beneath one mother hatched,
Though from another sprung, different in kind :
Where he had lived, and could not cease to live,
Distracted in propensity ; content
With neither element of good or ill ;
And yet in both rejoicing ; man unblest ;
Of contradictions infinite the slave,
Till his deliverance, when Mercy made him
One with himself, and one with them that sleep.

“Tis strange,” observed the Solitary, “strange
It seems, and scarcely less than pitiful,
That in a land where charity provides
For all that can no longer feed themselves,
A man like this should choose to bring his shame
To the parental door; and with his sighs
Infect the air which he had freely breathed
In happy infancy. He could not pine,
Through lack of converse; no—he must have found
Abundant exercise for thought and speech,
In his dividual being, self-reviewed,
Self-catechised, self-punished.—Some there are
Who, drawing near their final home, and much
And daily longing that the same were reached,
Would rather shun than seek the fellowship
Of kindred mould.—Such haply here are laid?”

“Yes,” said the Priest, “the Genius of our hills—
Who seems, by these stupendous barriers cast
Round his domain, desirous not alone
To keep his own, but also to exclude
All other progeny—doth sometimes lure,
Even by this studied depth of privacy,
The unhappy alien hoping to obtain
Concealment, or seduced by wish to find,
In place from outward molestation free,
Helps to internal ease. Of many such
Could I discourse; but as their stay was brief,
So their departure only left behind

Fancies, and loose conjectures. Other trace
Survives, for worthy mention, of a pair
Who, from the pressure of their several fates,
Meeting as strangers, in a petty town
Whose blue roofs ornament a distant reach
Of this far-winding vale, remained as friends
True to their choice ; and gave their bones in trust
To this loved cemetery, here to lodge
With unescutcheoned privacy interred
Far from the family vault.—A Chieftain one
By right of birth ; within whose spotless breast
The fire of ancient Caledonia burned :
He, with the foremost whose impatience hailed
The Stuart, landing to resume, by force
Of arms, the crown which bigotry had lost,
Aroused his clan ; and, fighting at their head,
With his brave sword endeavoured to prevent
Culloden's fatal overthrow. Escaped
From that disastrous rout, to foreign shores
He fled ; and when the lenient hand of time
Those troubles had appeased, he sought and gained,
For his obscured condition, an obscure
Retreat, within this nook of English ground.

The other, born in Britain's southern tract,
Had fixed his milder loyalty, and placed
His gentler sentiments of love and hate,
There, where *they* placed them who in conscience prize
The new succession, as a line of kings

Whose oath had virtue to protect the land
Against the dire assaults of papacy
And arbitrary rule. But launch thy bark
On the distempered flood of public life,
And cause for most rare triumph will be thine
If, spite of keenest eye and steadiest hand,
The stream, that bears thee forward, prove not, soon
Or late, a perilous master. He—who oft,
Beneath the battlements and stately trees
That round his mansion cast a sober gloom,
Had moralised on this, and other truths
Of kindred import, pleased and satisfied—
Was forced to vent his wisdom with a sigh
Heaved from the heart in fortune's bitterness,
When he had crushed a plentiful estate
By ruinous contest, to obtain a seat
In Britain's senate. Fruitless was the attempt :
And while the uproar of that desperate strife
Continued yet to vibrate on his ear,
The vanquished Whig, under a borrowed name,
(For the mere sound and echo of his own
Haunted him with sensations of disgust
That he was glad to lose) slunk from the world
To the deep shade of those untravelled Wilds ;
In which the Scottish Laird had long possessed
An undisturbed abode. Here, then, they met,
Two doughty champions ; flaming Jacobite
And sullen Hanoverian ! You might think
That losses and vexations, less severe

Than those which they had severally sustained,
Would have inclined each to abate his zeal
For his ungrateful cause ; no,—I have heard
My reverend Father tell that, 'mid the calm
Of that small town encountering thus, they filled,
Daily, its bowling-green with harmless strife ;
Plagued with uncharitable thoughts the church ;
And vexed the market-place. But in the breasts
Of these opponents gradually was wrought,
With little change of general sentiment,
Such leaning towards each other, that their days
By choice were spent in constant fellowship ;
And if, at times, they fretted with the yoke,
Those very bickerings made them love it more.

A favourite boundary to their lengthened walks
This Church-yard was. And, whether they had come
Treading their path in sympathy and linked
In social converse, or by some short space
Discreetly parted to preserve the peace,
One spirit seldom failed to extend its sway
Over both minds, when they awhile had marked
The visible quiet of this holy ground,
And breathed its soothing air ;—the spirit of hope
And saintly magnanimity ; that—spurning
The field of selfish difference and dispute,
And every care which transitory things,
Earth and the kingdoms of the earth, create—
Doth, by a rapture of forgetfulness,

side forgiveness, from the praise debarred,
 but else the Christian virtue might have claimed.

There live who yet remember here to have seen
 courtly figures, seated on the stump
 of old yew, their favourite resting-place.
 As the remnant of the long-lived tree
 disappears by a swift decay,
 with joint care, determined to erect,
 at its site, a dial, that might stand
 for public use preserved, and thus survive
 their own private monument : for this
 the particular spot, in which they wished
 Heaven was pleased to accomplish the desire)
 undivided, their remains should lie.
 Where the mouldered tree had stood, was raised
 a structure, framing, with the ascent of steps
 to the decorated pillar lead,
 a work of art more sumptuous than might seem
 at this place ; yet built in no proud scorn
 of rustic homeliness ; they only aimed
 to ensure for it respectful guardianship.
 And the margin of the plate, whereon
 shadow falls to note the stealthy hours,
 has an inscriptive legend."—At these words
 we turned ; and gathered, as we read,
 in appropriate sense, in Latin numbers couched :
*Time flies ; it is his melancholy task
 to ring, and bear away, delusive hopes,*

*And re-produce the troubles he destroys.
But, while his blindness thus is occupied,
Discerning Mortal! do thou serve the will
Of Time's eternal Master, and that peace,
Which the world wants, shall be for thee confirmed!*

“Smooth’ verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.”
Exclaimed the Sceptic, “and the strain of thought
Accords with nature’s language;—the soft voice
Of yon white torrent falling down the rocks
Speaks, less distinctly, to the same effect.
If, then, their blended influence be not lost
Upon our hearts, not wholly lost, I grant,
Even upon mine, the more are we required
To feel for those among our fellow-men,
Who, offering no obeisance to the world,
Are yet made desperate by ‘too quick a sense
Of constant infelicity,’ cut off
From peace like exiles on some barren rock,
Their life’s appointed prison; not more free
Than sentinels, between two armies, set,
With nothing better, in the chill night air,
Than their own thoughts to comfort them. Say why
That ancient story of Prometheus chained
To the bare rock, on frozen Caucasus;
The vulture, the inexhaustible repast
Drawn from his vitals? Say what meant the woes
By Tantalus entailed upon his race,
And the dark sorrows of the line of Thebes?
Fictions in form, but in their substance truths,

Tremendous truths ! familiar to the men
 Of long-past times, nor obsolete in ours.
 Exchange the shepherd's frock of native grey
 For robes with regal purple tinged ; convert
 The crook into a sceptre ; give the pomp
 Of circumstance ; and here the tragic Muse
 Shall find apt subjects for her highest art.
 Amid the groves, under the shadowy hills,
 The generations are prepared ; the pangs,
 The internal pangs, are ready ; the dread strife
 Of poor humanity's afflicted will
 Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny."

"Though," said the Priest in answer, "these be terms
 Which a divine philosophy rejects,
 We, whose established and unfailling trust
 Is in controlling Providence, admit
 That, through all stations, human life abounds
 With mysteries ;—for, if Faith were left untried,
 How could the might, that lurks within her, then
 Be shown ? her glorious excellence—that ranks
 Among the first of Powers and Virtues—proved ?
 Our system is not fashioned to preclude
 That sympathy which you for others ask ;
 And I could tell, not travelling for my theme
 Beyond these humble graves, of grievous crimes
 And strange disasters ; but I pass them by,
 Both to disturb what Heaven hath hushed in peace.
 —Still less, far less, am I inclined to treat

Of Man degraded in his Maker's sight
 By the deformities of brutish vice :
 For, in such portraits, though a vulgar face
 And a coarse outside of repulsive life
 And unassuming manners might at once
 Be recognised by all—" Ah! do not think,"
 The Wanderer somewhat eagerly exclaimed,
 " Wish could be ours that you, for such poor gain,
 (Gain shall I call it?—gain of what?—for whom?)
 Should breathe a word tending to violate
 Your own pure spirit. Not a step we look for
 In slight of that forbearance and reserve
 Which common human-heartedness inspires,
 And mortal ignorance and frailty claim,
 Upon this sacred ground, if nowhere else."

" True," said the Solitary, " be it far
 From us to infringe the laws of charity.
 Let judgment here in mercy be pronounced ;
 This, self-respecting Nature prompts, and this
 Wisdom enjoins ; but if the thing we seek
 Be genuine knowledge, bear we then in mind
 How, from his lofty throne, the sun can fling
 Colours as bright on exhalations bred
 By weedy pool or pestilential swamp,
 As by the rivulet sparkling where it runs,
 Or the pellucid lake."

" Small risk." said I,
 " Of such illusion do we here incur ;

Temptation here is none to exceed the truth ;
 No evidence appears that they who rest
 Within this ground, were covetous of praise,
 Or of remembrance even, deserved or not.
 Green is the Church-yard, beautiful and green,
 Ridge rising gently by the side of ridge,
 A heaving surface, almost wholly free
 From interruption of sepulchral stones,
 And mantled o'er with aboriginal turf
 And everlasting flowers. These Dalesmen trust
 The lingering gleam of their departed lives
 To oral record, and the silent heart ;
 Depositories faithful and more kind
 Than fondest epitaph : for if those fail,
 What boots the sculptured tomb ? And who can blame,
 Who rather would not envy, men that feel
 This mutual confidence ; if, from such source,
 The practice flow,— if thence, or from a deep
 And general humility in death ?
 Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring
 From disregard of time's destructive power,
 As only capable to prey on things
 Of earth, and human nature's mortal part.

Yet—in less simple districts, where we see
 Stone lift its forehead emulous of stone
 In courting notice ; and the ground all paved
 With commendations of departed worth ;
 Reading, where'er we turn, of innocent lives,

Of each domestic charity fulfilled,
 And sufferings meekly borne—I, for my part,
 Though with the silence pleased that here prevails,
 Among those fair recitals also range,
 Soothed by the natural spirit which they breathe.
 And, in the centre of a world whose soil
 Is rank with all unkindness, compassed round
 With such memorials, I have sometimes felt,
 It was no momentary happiness
 To have *one* Enclosure where the voice that speaks
 In envy or detraction is not heard ;
 Which malice may not enter ; where the traces
 Of evil inclinations are unknown ;
 Where love and pity tenderly unite
 With resignation ; and no jarring tone
 Intrudes, the peaceful concert to disturb
 Of amity and gratitude."

" Thus sanctioned,"

The Pastor said, " I willingly confine
 My narratives to subjects that excite
 Feelings with these accordant ; love, esteem,
 And admiration ; lifting up a veil,
 A sunbeam introducing among hearts
 Retired and covert ; so that ye shall have
 Clear images before your gladdened eyes
 Of nature's unambitious underwood,
 And flowers that prosper in the shade. And when
 I speak of such among my flock as swerved
 Or fell, those only shall be singled out
 Upon whose lapse, or error, something more

brotherly forgiveness may attend ;
 which will we restrict our notice, else
 if my tongue were mute.

And yet there are,
 good reasons why we should not leave
 the path untraced a more forbidding way.
 Strength to persevere and to support,
 energy to conquer and repel—
 the elements of virtue, that declare
 the native grandeur of the human soul—
 oft-times not unprofitably shown
 the perverseness of a selfish course :
 every day exemplified, no less
 the grey cottage by the murmuring stream
 in the fantastic conqueror's roving camp,
 and the factious senate unappalled
 whether may sink, or rise—to sink again,
 the ceaseless proscription ebbs and flows.

“ here,” said the Vicar, pointing as he spake,
 the woman rests in peace ; surpassed by few
 for power of mind, and eloquent discourse.
 Such was her stature ; her complexion dark
 and saturnine ; her head not raised to hold
 converse with heaven, nor yet deprest towards earth,
 in a projection carried, as she walked
 never musing. Sunken were her eyes ;
 wrinkled and furrowed with habitual thought
 her broad forehead ; like the brow of one
 whose visual nerve shrinks from a painful glare

Of overpowering light.—While yet a child,
She, 'mid the humble flowerets of the vale,
Towered like the imperial thistle, not unfurnished
With its appropriate grace, yet rather seeking
To be admired, than coveted and loved.
Even at that age she ruled, a sovereign queen,
Over her comrades ; else their simple sports,
Wanting all relish for her strenuous mind,
Had crossed her only to be shunned with scorn.
—Oh! pang of sorrowful regret for those
Whom, in their youth, sweet study has enthralled,
That they have lived for harsher servitude,
Whether in soul, in body, or estate !
Such doom was hers ; yet nothing could subdue
Her keen desire of knowledge, nor efface
Those brighter images by books imprest
Upon her memory, faithfully as stars
That occupy their places, and, though oft
Hidden by clouds, and oft bedimmed by haze,
Are not to be extinguished, nor impaired.

Two passions, both degenerate, for they both
Began in honour, gradually obtained
Rule over her, and vexed her daily life ;
An unremitting, avaricious thrift ;
And a strange thralldom of maternal love,
That held her spirit, in its own despite,
Bound—by vexation, and regret, and scorn,
Constrained forgiveness, and relenting vows,

And tears, in pride suppressed, in shame concealed—
To a poor dissolute Son, her only child.
—Her wedded days had opened with mishap,
Whence dire dependence. What could she perform
To shake the burthen off? Ah! there was felt,
Indignantly, the weakness of her sex.
She mused, resolved, adhered to her resolve;
The hand grew slack in alms-giving, the heart
Closed by degrees to charity; heaven's blessing
Not seeking from that source, she placed her trust
In ceaseless pains—and strictest parsimony
Which sternly hoarded all that could be spared,
From each day's need, out of each day's least gain.

Thus all was re-established, and a pile
Constructed, that sufficed for every end,
Save the contentment of the builder's mind;
A mind by nature indisposed to aught
So placid, so inactive, as content;
A mind intolerant of lasting peace,
And cherishing the pang her heart deplored.
Dread life of conflict! which I oft compared
To the agitation of a brook that runs
Down a rocky mountain, buried now and lost
In silent pools, now in strong eddies chained;
But never to be charmed to gentleness:
Its best attainment fits of such repose
As timid eyes might shrink from fathoming.

A sudden illness seized her in the strength
Of life's autumnal season.—Shall I tell
How on her bed of death the Matron lay,
To Providence submissive, so she thought ;
But fretted, vexed, and wrought upon, almost
To anger, by the malady that griped
Her prostrate frame with unrelaxing power,
As the fierce eagle fastens on the lamb ?
She prayed, she moaned ;—her husband's sister watched
Her dreary pillow, waited on her needs ;
And yet the very sound of that kind foot
Was anguish to her ears ! ' And must she rule,'
This was the death-doomed Woman heard to say
In bitterness, ' and must she rule and reign,
' Sole Mistress of this house, when I am gone ?
' Tend what I tended, calling it her own !'
Enough ;—I fear, too much.—One vernal evening,
While she was yet in prime of health and strength,
I well remember, while I passed her door
Alone, with loitering step, and upward eye
Turned towards the planet Jupiter that hung
Above the centre of the Vale, a voice
Roused me, her voice ; it said, ' That glorious star
' In its untroubled element will shine
' As now it shines, when we are laid in earth
' And safe from all our sorrows.' With a sigh
She spake, yet, I believe, not unsustained
By faith in glory that shall far transcend
Aught by these perishable heavens disclosed

To sight or mind. Nor less than care divine
 Is divine mercy. She, who had rebelled,
 Was into meekness softened and subdued ;
 Did, after trials not in vain prolonged,
 With resignation sink into the grave ;
 And her uncharitable acts, I trust,
 And harsh unkindnesses are all forgiven,
 Tho', in this Vale, remembered with deep awe."

THE Vicar paused ; and toward a seat advanced,
 A long stone-seat, fixed in the Church-yard wall ;
 Part shaded by cool sycamore, and part
 Offering a sunny resting-place to them
 Who seek the House of worship, while the bells
 Yet ring with all their voices, or before
 The last hath ceased its solitary knoll.
 Beneath the shade we all sate down ; and there
 His office, uninvited, he resumed.

"As on a sunny bank, a tender lamb
 Lurks in safe shelter from the winds of March,
 Screened by its parent, so that little mound
 Lies guarded by its neighbour ; the small heap
 Speaks for itself ; an Infant there doth rest ;
 The sheltering hillock is the Mother's grave.
 If mild discourse, and manners that conferred
 A natural dignity on humblest rank ;
 If gladsome spirits, and benignant looks,
 That for a face not beautiful did more

Than beauty for the fairest face can do ;
And if religious tenderness of heart,
Grieving for sin, and penitential tears
Shed when the clouds had gathered and distained
The spotless ether of a maiden life ;
If these may make a hallowed spot of earth
More holy in the sight of God or Man ;
Then, o'er that mould, a sanctity shall brood
Till the stars sicken at the day of doom.

Ah ! what a warning for a thoughtless man,
Could field or grove, could any spot of earth,
Show to his eye an image of the pangs
Which it hath witnessed ; render back an echo
Of the sad steps by which it hath been trod !
There, by her innocent Baby's precious grave,
And on the very turf that roofs her own,
The Mother oft was seen to stand, or kneel
In the broad day, a weeping Magdalene.
Now she is not ; the swelling turf reports
Of the fresh shower, but of poor Ellen's tears
Is silent ; nor is any vestige left
Of the path worn by mournful tread of her
Who, at her heart's light bidding, once had moved
In virgin fearlessness, with step that seemed
Caught from the pressure of elastic turf
Upon the mountains gemmed with morning dew,
In the prime hour of sweetest scents and airs.
—Serious and thoughtful was her mind ; and yet,
By reconcilment exquisite and rare,

, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
 h as might have quickened and inspired
 s hand, addrest to picture forth
 Dryad glancing through the shade
 e the hunter's earliest horn is heard
 the golden hills.

A wide-spread elm
 our valley, named **THE JOYFUL TREE** ;
 eless usage which our peasants hold
 welcome to the first of May
 round its trunk.—And if the sky
 ke honours, dance and song, are paid
 velth Night, beneath the frosty stars
 ar moon. The queen of these gay sports,
 beauty yet in sprightly air,
 ess Ellen.—No one touched the ground
 and the nicest maiden's locks
 efully were braided ;—but this praise,
 , would better suit another place.

ved, and fondly deemed herself beloved.
 ad is dim, the current unperceived,
 :ness painful and most pitiful,
 i a virtuous woman, in pure youth,
 delivered to distress and shame.
 was hers.—The last time Ellen danced,
 er equals, round **THE JOYFUL TREE**,
 a secret burthen ; and full soon
 to tremble for a breaking vow,—
 bewail a sternly-broken vow,

Alone, within her widowed Mother's house.
 It was the season of unfolding leaves,
 Of days advancing toward their utmost length,
 And small birds singing happily to mates
 Happy as they. With spirit-saddening power
 Windpipe through fading woods; but those blithe notes
 Strike the deserted to the heart; I speak
 Of what I know, and what we feel within.
 —Beside the cottage in which Ellen dwelt
 Stands a tall ash-tree; to whose topmost twig
 A thrush resorts, and annually chants,
 At morn and evening from that naked perch,
 While all the under-grove is thick with leaves,
 A time-beguiling ditty, for delight
 Of his fond partner, silent in the nest.
 —‘ Ah why,’ said Ellen, sighing to herself,
 ‘ Why do not words, and kiss, and solemn pledge;
 ‘ And nature that is kind in woman's breast,
 ‘ And reason that in man is wise and good,
 ‘ And fear of him who is a righteous judge;
 ‘ Why do not these prevail for human life,
 ‘ To keep two hearts together, that began
 ‘ Their spring-time with one love, and that have need
 ‘ Of mutual pity and forgiveness, sweet
 ‘ To grant, or be received; while that poor bird—
 ‘ O come and hear him! Thou who hast to me
 ‘ Been faithless, hear him, though a lowly creature
 ‘ One of God's simple children that yet know not
 ‘ The universal Parent, how he sings
 ‘ As if he wished the firmament of heaven

'Should listen, and give back to him the voice
 'Of his triumphant constancy and love ;
 'The proclamation that he makes, how far
 'His darkness doth transcend our fickle light !'

Such was the tender passage, not by me
 Repeated without loss of simple phrase,
 Which I perused, even as the words had been
 Committed by forsaken Ellen's hand
 To the blank margin of a Valentine,
 Bedropped with tears. 'Twill please you to be told
 That, studiously withdrawing from the eye
 Of all companionship, the Sufferer yet
 In lonely reading found a meek resource :
 How thankful for the warmth of summer days,
 When she could slip into the cottage-barn,
 And find a secret oratory there ;
 Or, in the garden, under friendly veil
 Of their long twilight, pore upon her book
 By the last lingering help of the open sky
 Until dark night dismissed her to her bed !
 Thus did a waking fancy sometimes lose
 The unconquerable pang of despised love.

A kindlier passion opened on her soul
 When that poor Child was born. Upon its face
 She gazed as on a pure and spotless gift
 Of unexpected promise, where a grief
 Or dread was all that had been thought of,—joy
 Far livelier than bewildered traveller feels,

Amid a perilous waste that all night long
 Hath harassed him toiling through fearful storm,
 When he beholds the first pale speck serene
 Of day-spring, in the gloomy east, revealed,
 And greets it with thanksgiving. 'Till this hour,
 Thus, in her Mother's hearing Ellen spake,
 ' There was a stony region in my heart ;
 ' But He, at whose command the parchèd rock
 ' Was smitten, and poured forth a quenching stream,
 ' Hath softened that obduracy, and made
 ' Unlooked-for gladness in the desert place,
 ' To save the perishing ; and, henceforth, I breathe
 ' The air with cheerful spirit, for thy sake
 ' My Infant ! and for that good Mother dear,
 ' Who bore me ; and hath prayed for me in vain ;—
 ' Yet not in vain ; it shall not be in vain.'
 She spake, nor was the assurance unfulfilled ;
 And if heart-rending thoughts would oft return,
 They stayed not long.—The blameless Infant grew ;
 The Child whom Ellen and her Mother loved
 They soon were proud of ; tended it and nursed ;
 A soothing comforter, although forlorn ;
 Like a poor singing-bird from distant lands ;
 Or a choice shrub, which he, who passes by
 With vacant mind, not seldom may observe
 Fair-flowering in a thinly-peopled house,
 Whose window, somewhat sadly, it adorns.

Through four months' space the Infant drew its food
 From the maternal breast ; then scruples rose ;

thoughts, which the rich are free from, came and crossed
 the fond affection. She no more could bear
 to see her offence to lay a twofold weight
 on a kind parent willing to forget
 their slender means : so, to that parent's care
 trusting her child, she left their common home,
 and undertook with dutiful content
 the Foster-mother's office.

'Tis, perchance,
 unknown to you that in these simple vales
 the natural feeling of equality
 is by domestic service unimpaired ;
 yet, though such service be, with us, removed
 from sense of degradation, not the less
 the ungentle mind can easily find means
 to impose severe restraints and laws unjust,
 which hapless Ellen now was doomed to feel :
 or (blinded by an over-anxious dread
 of such excitement and divided thought
 as with her office would but ill accord)
 the pair, whose infant she was bound to nurse,
 forbid her all communion with her own :
 week after week, the mandate they enforced.
 So near ! yet not allowed, upon that sight
 to fix her eyes—alas ! 'twas hard to bear !
 but worse affliction must be borne—far worse :
 for 'tis Heaven's will—that, after a disease
 begun and ended within three days' space,
 the child should die ; as Ellen now exclaimed,

Her own—deserted child!—Once, only once,
She saw it in that mortal malady ;
And, on the burial-day, could scarcely gain
Permission to attend its obsequies.
She reached the house, last of the funeral train ;
And some one, as she entered, having chanced
To urge unthinkingly their prompt departure,
' Nay,' said she, with commanding look, a spirit
Of anger never seen in her before,
' Nay, ye must wait my time !' and down she sat.
And by the unclosed coffin kept her seat
Weeping and looking, looking on and weeping,
Upon the last sweet slumber of her Child,
Until at length her soul was satisfied.

You see the Infant's Grave ; and to this spot,
The Mother, oft as she was sent abroad,
On whatsoever errand, urged her steps :
Hither she came ; here stood, and sometimes knelt
In the broad day, a rueful Magdalene !
So call her ; for not only she bewailed
A mother's loss, but mourned in bitterness
Her own transgression ; penitent sincere
As ever raised to heaven a streaming eye !
—At length the parents of the foster-child,
Noting that in despite of their commands
She still renewed and could not but renew
Those visitations, ceased to send her forth ;
Or, to the garden's narrow bounds, confined.

to remind them that they erred ;
 nature might not thus be crossed,
 wed in woman's breast : in vain I pleaded—
 when stalk of Ellen's life was snapped,
 her drooped ; as every eye could see,
 her head in mortal languishment.
 At this appearance, I at length
 rose and, from those bonds released, she went
 to her mother's house.

The Youth was fled ;
 the traitor could not face the shame
 which his senseless guilt had caused ;
 would his presence, or proof given
 his soul, have now availed ;
 in shadow, he was passed away
 his thoughts ; had perished to her mind
 the fears of fear, or hope, or love,
 those which to their common shame,
 the moral being, appertained :
 that quarter would, I know, have brought
 comfort ; there she recognised
 the long bond, a mutual need ;
 as seemed, there only.

She had built,
 her eternal heart had built, a nest
 all too near the river's edge ;
 the summer flood with hasty swell
 swept away ; and now her Spirit longed
 for light to heaven's security.

—The bodily frame wasted from day to day ;
Meanwhile, relinquishing all other cares,
Her mind she strictly tutored to find peace
And pleasure in endurance. Much she thought,
And much she read ; and brooded feelingly
Upon her own unworthiness. To me,
As to a spiritual comforter and friend,
Her heart she opened ; and no pains were spared
To mitigate, as gently as I could,
The sting of self-reproach, with healing words.
Meek Saint ! through patience glorified on earth !
In whom, as by her lonely hearth she sate,
The ghastly face of cold decay put on
A sun-like beauty, and appeared divine !
May I not mention—that, within those walls,
In due observance of her pious wish,
The congregation joined with me in prayer
For her soul's good ? Nor was that office vain.
—Much did she suffer : but, if any friend,
Beholding her condition, at the sight
Gave way to words of pity or complaint,
She stilled them with a prompt reproof, and said,
' He who afflicts me knows what I can bear ;
' And, when I fail, and can endure no more,
' Will mercifully take me to himself.'
So, through the cloud of death, her Spirit passed
Into that pure and unknown world of love
Where injury cannot come :—and here is laid
The mortal Body by her Infant's side."

The Vicar ceased ; and downcast looks made known
 at each had listened with his inmost heart.
 For me, the emotion scarcely was less strong
 less benign than that which I had felt
 when seated near my venerable Friend,
 under those shady elms, from him I heard
 a story that retraced the slow decline
 Margaret sinking on the lonely heath,
 to the neglected house to which she clung.
 I noted that the Solitary's cheek
 confessed the power of nature.—Pleased though sad,
 more pleased than sad, the grey-haired Wanderer sate ;
 thanks to his pure imaginative soul
 gracious and serene ; his blameless life,
 his knowledge, wisdom, love of truth, and love
 of human kind ! He was it who first broke
 the pensive silence, saying :—

“ Blest are they

whose sorrow rather is to suffer wrong
 than to do wrong, albeit themselves have erred.
 His tale gives proof that Heaven most gently deals
 with such, in their affliction.—Ellen's fate,
 her tender spirit, and her contrite heart,
 recall to my mind dark hints which I have heard
 of one who died within this vale, by doom
 more grievous, as his offence was heavier far.
 Where, Sir, I pray you, where are laid the bones
 of Wilfred Armathwaite ? ”

The Vicar answered,
“ In that green nook, close by the Church-yard wall,
Beneath yon hawthorn, planted by myself
In memory and for warning, and in sign
Of sweetness where dire anguish had been known,
Of reconcilment after deep offence—
There doth he rest. No theme his fate supplies
For the smooth glozings of the indulgent world ;
Nor need the windings of his devious course
Be here retraced ;—enough that, by mishap
And venial error, robbed of competence,
And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind,
He craved a substitute in troubled joy ;
Against his conscience rose in arms, and, braving
Divine displeasure, broke the marriage-vow.
That which he had been weak enough to do
Was misery in remembrance ; he was stung,
Stung by his inward thoughts, and by the smiles
Of wife and children stung to agony.
Wretched at home, he gained no peace abroad ;
Ranged through the mountains, slept upon the earth,
Asked comfort of the open air, and found
No quiet in the darkness of the night,
No pleasure in the beauty of the day.
His flock he slighted : his paternal fields
Became a clog to him, whose spirit wished
To fly—but whither ! And this gracious Church,
That wears a look so full of peace and hope
And love, benignant mother of the vale,

How fair amid her brood of cottages !
She was to him a sickness and reproach.
Much to the last remained unknown : but this
Is sure, that through remorse and grief he died ;
Though pitied among men, absolved by God,
He could not find forgiveness in himself ;
Nor could endure the weight of his own shame.

Here rests a Mother. But from her I turn
And from her grave.—Behold—upon that ridge,
That, stretching boldly from the mountain side,
Carries into the centre of the vale
Its rocks and woods—the Cottage where she dwelt ;
And where yet dwells her faithful Partner, left
(Full eight years past) the solitary prop
Of many helpless Children. I begin
With words that might be prelude to a tale
Of sorrow and dejection ; but I feel
No sadness, when I think of what mine eyes
See daily in that happy family.
—Bright garland form they for the pensive brow
Of their undrooping Father's widowhood,
Those six fair Daughters, budding yet—not one,
Not one of all the band, a full-blown flower,
Deprest, and desolate of soul, as once
That Father was, and filled with anxious fear,
Now, by experience taught, he stands assured,
That God, who takes away, yet takes not half
Of what he seems to take ; or gives it back,

Not to our prayer, but far beyond our prayer ;
He gives it—the boon produce of a soil
Which our endeavours have refused to till,
And hope hath never watered. The Abode,
Whose grateful owner can attest these truths,
Even were the object nearer to our sight,
Would seem in no distinction to surpass
The rudest habitations. Ye might think
That it had sprung self-raised from earth, or grown
Out of the living rock, to be adorned
By nature only ; but, if thither led,
Ye would discover, then, a studious work
Of many fancies, prompting many hands.

Brought from the woods the honeysuckle twines
Around the porch, and seems, in that trim place,
A plant no longer wild ; the cultured rose
There blossoms, strong in health, and will be soon
Roof-high ; the wild pink crowns the garden-wall,
And with the flowers are intermingled stones
Sparry and bright, rough scatterings of the hills.
These ornaments, that fade not with the year,
A hardy Girl continues to provide ;
Who, mounting fearlessly the rocky heights,
Her Father's prompt attendant, does for him
All that a boy could do, but with delight
More keen and prouder daring ; yet hath she,
Within the garden, like the rest, a bed
For her own flowers and favourite herbs a space,

ed charter, holden for her use.
 , and whatever else the garden bears
 or flower, permission asked or not,
 gather ; and my leisure draws
 afrequent pastime from the hum
 around their range of sheltered hives
 that enclosure ; while the rill,
 urkling thrids the rocks, attunes his voice
 ure course of human life which there
 a in solitude. But, when the gloom
 is falling round my steps, then most
 telling charms me ; often I stop short,
 ould refrain ?) and feed by stealth my sight
 ospect of the company within,
 en through the blazing window :—there
 eldest Daughter at her wheel
 ; amain, as if to overtake
 er-halting time ; or, in her turn,
 ; some Novice of the sisterhood
 ll in this or other household work,
 from her Father's honoured hand, herself,
 e was yet a little-one, had learned.
 an ! he is not gay, but they are gay ;
 whole house seems filled with gaiety.
 : happy, then, the Mother may be deemed,
 e, from whose consolatory grave
 , that ye in mind might witness where,
 v, her Spirit yet survives on earth ! ”

END OF THE SIXTH BOOK.

THE EXCURSION.

BOOK VII.

CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

CONTINUED.

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BOOK SEVENTH.

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

CONTINUED.

WHILE thus from theme to theme the Historian passed,
The words he uttered, and the scene that lay
Before our eyes, awakened in my mind
Vivid remembrance of those long-past hours ;
When, in the hollow of some shadowy vale,
(What time the splendor of the setting sun
Lay beautiful on Snowdon's sovereign brow,
On Cader Idris, or huge Penmanmaur)
A wandering Youth, I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished Master, while he sate
Amid the quiet of the green recess,
And there did inexhaustibly dispense
An interchange of soft or solemn tunes,
Tender or blithe ; now, as the varying mood

Of his own spirit urged,—now, as a voice
From youth or maiden, or some honoured chief
Of his compatriot villagers (that hung
Around him, drinking in the impassioned notes
Of the time-hallowed minstrelsy) required
For their heart's ease or pleasure. Strains of power
Were they, to seize and occupy the sense ;
But to a higher mark than song can reach
Rose this pure eloquence. And, when the stream
Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
A consciousness remained that it had left,
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts,
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed.

“ These grassy heaps lie amicably close,”
Said I, “ like surges heaving in the wind
Along the surface of a mountain pool :
Whence comes it, then, that yonder we behold
Five graves, and only five, that rise together
Unsociably sequestered, and encroaching
On the smooth play-ground of the village-school ? ”

The Vicar answered,—“ No disdainful pride
In them who rest beneath, nor any course
Of strange or tragic accident, hath helped
To place those hillocks in that lonely guise.
—Once more look forth, and follow with your sight
The length of road that from yon mountain's base

Through bare enclosures stretches, 'till its line
 Is lost within a little tuft of trees ;
 Then, reappearing in a moment, quits
 The cultured fields ; and up the heathy waste,
 Mounts, as you see, in mazes serpentine,
 Led towards an easy outlet of the vale.
 That little shady spot, that sylvan tuft,
 By which the road is hidden, also hides
 A cottage from our view ; though I discern
 (Ye scarcely can) amid its sheltering trees
 The smokeless chimney-top.—


All unembowered

And naked stood that lowly Parsonage
 (For such in truth it is, and appertains
 To a small Chapel in the vale beyond)
 When hither came its last Inhabitant.
 Rough and forbidding were the choicest roads
 By which our northern wilds could then be crossed ;
 And into most of these secluded vales
 Was no access for wain, heavy or light.
 So, at his dwelling-place the Priest arrived
 With store of household goods, in panniers slung
 On sturdy horses graced with jingling bells,
 And on the back of more ignoble beast ;
 That, with like burthen of effects most prized
 Or easiest carried, closed the motley train.
 Young was I then, a school-boy of eight years ;
 But still, methinks, I see them as they passed
 In order, drawing toward their wished-for home.

—Rocked by the motion of a trusty ass
 Two ruddy children hung, a well-poised freight,
 Each in his basket nodding drowsily ;
 Their bonnets, I remember, wreathed with flowers.
 Which told it was the pleasant month of June ;
 And, close behind, the comely Matron rode,
 A woman of soft speech and gracious smile,
 And with a lady's mien.—From far they came,
 Even from Northumbrian hills ; yet theirs had been
 A merry journey, rich in pastime, cheered
 By music, prank, and laughter-stirring jest ;
 And freak put on, and arch word dropped—to swell
 The cloud of fancy and uncouth surmise
 That gathered round the slowly-moving train.
 —‘Whence do they come? and with what errand charged?
 ‘Belong they to the fortune-telling tribe
 ‘Who pitch their tents under the green-wood tree?
 ‘Or Strollers are they, furnished to enact
 ‘Fair Rosamond, and the Children of the Wood,
 ‘And, by that whiskered tabby's aid, set forth
 ‘The lucky venture of sage Whittington,
 ‘When the next village hears the show announced
 ‘By blast of trumpet?’ Plenteous was the growth
 Of such conjectures, overheard, or seen
 On many a staring countenance portrayed
 Of boor or burgher, as they marched along.
 And more than once their steadiness of face
 Was put to proof, and exercise supplied
 To their inventive humour, by stern looks,

And questions in authoritative tone,
 From some staid guardian of the public peace,
 Checking the sober steed on which he rode,
 In his suspicious wisdom ; oftener still,
 By notice indirect, or blunt demand
 From traveller halting in his own despite,
 A simple curiosity to ease :
 Of which adventures, that beguiled and cheered
 Their grave migration, the good pair would tell,
 With undiminished glee, in hoary age.

A Priest he was by function ; but his course
 From his youth up, and high as manhood 's noon,
 (The hour of life to which he then was brought)
 Had been irregular, I might say, wild ;
 By books unsteadied, by his pastoral care
 Too little checked. An active, ardent mind ;
 A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
 To cheat the sadness of a rainy day ;
 Hands apt for all ingenious arts and games ;
 A generous spirit, and a body strong
 To cope with stoutest champions of the bowl ;
 Had earned for him sure welcome, and the rights
 Of a prized visitant, in the jolly hall
 Of country 'squire ; or at the statelier board
 Of duke or earl, from scenes of courtly pomp
 Withdrawn,—to while away the summer hours
 In condescension among rural guests.



END OF THE SIXTH BOOK.

THE EXCURSION.

BOOK VII.

CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

CONTINUED.



END OF THE SIXTH BOOK.

BOOK SEVENTH.

THE CHURCH-YARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

CONTINUED.

WHILE thus from theme to theme the Historian passed,
The words he uttered, and the scene that lay
Before our eyes, awakened in my mind
Vivid remembrance of those long-past hours ;
When, in the hollow of some shadowy vale,
(What time the splendor of the setting sun
Lay beautiful on Snowdon's sovereign brow,
On Cader Idris, or huge Penmanmaur)
A wandering Youth, I listened with delight
To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British harp
By some accomplished Master, while he sate
Amid the quiet of the green recess,
And there did inexhaustibly dispense
An interchange of soft or solemn tunes,
Tender or blithe ; now, as the varying mood

ARGUMENT.

PAGE 251, Impression of these Narratives upon the Author's mind—252, Pastor invited to give account of certain Graves that lie apart—253, Clergyman and his Family—256, Fortunate influence of change of situation—258, Activity in extreme old age—262, Another Clergyman, a character of resolute Virtue—264, Lamentations over mis-directed applause—265, Instance of less exalted excellence in a deaf man—268, Elevated character of a blind man—269, Reflection upon Blindness—270, Interrupted by a Peasant who passes—271, his animal cheerfulness and careless vivacity—272, He occasions a digression on the fall of beautiful and interesting Trees—273, A female Infant's Grave—274, Joy at her Birth—275, Sorrow at her Departure—276, A youthful Peasant—277, his patriotic enthusiasm and distinguished qualities—282, his untimely death—283, Exultation of the Wanderer, as a patriot, in this Picture—283, Solitary how affected—284, Monument of a Knight—285, Traditions concerning him—286, Peroration of the Wanderer on the transitoriness of things and the revolutions of society—288, Hints at his own past Calling—288, Thanks the Pastor.

'With music?' (for he had not ceased to touch
 The harp or viol which himself had framed,
 For their sweet purposes, with perfect skill.)
 'What titles will he keep? will he remain
 Musician, gardener, builder, mechanist,
 A planter, and a rearer from the seed?
 A man of hope and forward-looking mind
 Even to the last!'—Such was he, unsubdued.
 But Heaven was gracious; yet a little while,
 And this Survivor, with his cheerful throng
 Of open projects, and his inward hoard
 Of unsunned griefs, too many and too keen,
 Was overcome by unexpected sleep,
 In one blest moment. Like a shadow thrown
 Softly and lightly from a passing cloud,
 Death fell upon him, while reclined he lay
 For noontide solace on the summer grass,
 The warm lap of his mother earth: and so,
 Their lenient term of separation past,
 That family (whose graves you there behold)
 By yet a higher privilege once more
 Were gathered to each other."

Calm of mind

And silence waited on these closing words;
 Until the Wanderer (whether moved by fear
 Lest in those passages of life were some
 That might have touched the sick heart of his Friend
 Too nearly, or intent to reinforce
 His own firm spirit in degree deprest

By tender sorrow for our mortal state)
 Thus silence broke :—" Behold a thoughtless Man
 From vice and premature decay preserved
 By useful habits, to a fitter soil
 Transplanted ere too late.—The hermit, lodged
 Amid the untrodden desert, tells his beads,
 With each repeating its allotted prayer
 And thus divides and thus relieves the time ;
 Smooth task, with *his* compared, whose mind could string.
 Not scantily, bright minutes on the thread
 Of keen domestic anguish ; and beguile
 A solitude, unchosen, unprofessed ;
 Till gentlest death released him.

Far from us

Be the desire—too curiously to ask
 How much of this is but the blind result
 Of cordial spirits and vital temperament,
 And what to higher powers is justly due.
 But you, Sir, know that in a neighbouring vale
 A Priest abides before whose life such doubts
 Fall to the ground ; whose gifts of nature lie
 Retired from notice, lost in attributes
 Of reason, honourably effaced by debts
 Which her poor treasure-house is content to owe,
 And conquests over her dominion gained,
 To which her frowardness must needs submit.
 In this one Man is shown a temperance—proof
 Against all trials ; industry severe
 And constant as the motion of the day ;

Stern self-denial round him spread, with shade
 That might be deemed forbidding, did not there
 All generous feelings flourish and rejoice ;
 Forbearance, charity in deed and thought,
 And resolution competent to take
 Out of the bosom of simplicity
 All that her holy customs recommend,
 And the best ages of the world prescribe.
 —Preaching, administering, in every work
 Of his sublime vocation, in the walks
 Of worldly intercourse between man and man,
 And in his humble dwelling, he appears
 A labourer, with moral virtue girt,
 With spiritual graces, like a glory, crowned."

"Doubt can be none," the Pastor said, "for whom
 This portraiture is sketched. The great, the good.
 The well-beloved, the fortunate, the wise,—
 These titles emperors and chiefs have borne,
 Honour assumed or given : and him, the WONDERFUL,
 Our simple shepherds, speaking from the heart,
 Deservedly have styled.—From his abode
 In a dependant chapelry that lies
 Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild,
 Which in his soul he lovingly embraced,
 And, having once espoused, would never quit ;
 Into its graveyard will ere long be borne
 That lowly, great, good Man. A simple stone
 May cover him ; and by its help, perchance,

A century shall hear his name pronounced,
 With images attendant on the sound ;
 Then, shall the slowly-gathering twilight close
 In utter night ; and of his course remain
 No cognizable vestiges, no more
 Than of this breath, which shapes itself in words
 To speak of him, and instantly dissolves."

The Pastor pressed by thoughts which round his theme
 Still linger'd, after a brief pause, resumed ;
 " Noise is there not enough in doleful war,
 But that the heaven-born poet must stand forth,
 And lend the echoes of his sacred shell,
 To multiply and aggravate the din ?
 Pangs are there not enough in hopeless love—
 And, in requited passion, all too much
 Of turbulence, anxiety, and fear—
 But that the minstrel of the rural shade
 Must tune his pipe, insidiously to nurse
 The perturbation in the suffering breast,
 And propagate its kind, far as he may ?
 —Ah who (and with such rapture as befits
 The hallowed theme) will rise and celebrate
 The good man's purposes and deeds ; retrace
 His struggles, his discomfitures deplore,
 His triumphs hail, and glorify his end ;
 That virtue, like the fumes and vapoury clouds
 Through fancy's heat redounding in the brain,
 And like the soft infections of the heart,
 By charm of measured words may spread o'er field,
 Hamlet, and town ; and piety survive

on the lips of men in hall or bower ;
 for reproof, but high and warm delight,
 grave encouragement, by song inspired ?
 vain thought ! but wherefore murmur or repine ?
 memory of the just survives in heaven :
 , without sorrow, will the ground receive
 ; venerable clay. Meanwhile the best
 that lies here confines us to degrees
 excellence less difficult to reach,
 milder worth : nor need we travel far
 on those to whom our last regards were paid,
 such example.

Almost at the root
 that tall pine, the shadow of whose bare
 slender stem, while here I sit at eve,
 stretches toward me, like a long straight path
 ed faintly in the greensward ; there, beneath
 plain blue stone, a gentle Dalesman lies,
 on whom, in early childhood, was withdrawn
 precious gift of hearing. He grew up
 on year to year in loneliness of soul ;
 in this deep mountain-valley was to him
 endless, with all its streams. The bird of dawn
 never rouse this Cottager from sleep
 his startling summons ; not for his delight
 vernal cuckoo shouted ; not for him
 murmured the labouring bee. When stormy winds
 are working the broad bosom of the lake
 ; a thousand thousand sparkling waves,

Rocking the trees, or driving cloud on cloud
Along the sharp edge of yon lofty crags,
The agitated scene before his eye
Was silent as a picture : evermore
Were all things silent, wheresoe'er he moved.
Yet, by the solace of his own pure thoughts
Upheld, he duteously pursued the round
Of rural labours ; the steep mountain-side
Ascended, with his staff and faithful dog ;
The plough he guided, and the scythe he swayed ;
And the ripe corn before his sickle fell
Among the jocund reapers. For himself,
All watchful and industrious as he was,
He wrought not : neither field nor flock he owned :
No wish for wealth had place within his mind ;
Nor husband's love, nor father's hope or care.

Though born a younger brother, need was none
That from the floor of his paternal home
He should depart, to plant himself anew.
And when, mature in manhood, he beheld
His parents laid in earth, no loss ensued
Of rights to him ; but he remained well pleased,
By the pure bond of independent love,
An inmate of a second family ;
The fellow-labourer and friend of him
To whom the small inheritance had fallen.
—Nor deem that his mild presence was a weight
That pressed upon his brother's house ; for books

ready comrades whom he could not tire :
 In that society the blameless Man
 never satiate. Their familiar voice,
 In old age, with unabated charm
 filled his leisure hours ; refreshed his thoughts ;
 By its natural elevation raised
 his reverted spirit ; and bestowed
 on his life an outward dignity
 all acknowledged. The dark winter night,
 In every day, each had its own resource ;
 'Twas the muses, sage historic tale,
 severe, or word of holy Writ
 bringing immortality and joy
 assembled spirits of just men
 effect, and from injury secure.
 Soothed at home, thus busy in the field,
 Reverse suspicion he gave way,
 Jealousy, peevishness, nor vain complaint :
 Every eye, who were about him, did not fail
 to see his grace, or in courtesy ; they prized
 his gentle manners : and his peaceful smiles,
 the calmness of his slow-varying countenance,
 met with answering sympathy and love.

In length, when sixty years and five were told,
 Disease insensibly consumed
 his powers of nature : and a few short steps
 led him and kindred bore him from his home
 to a cottage shaded by the woody crags)

To the profounder stillness of the grave.
—Nor was his funeral denied the grace
Of many tears, virtuous and thoughtful grief:
Heart-sorrow rendered sweet by gratitude.
And now that monumental stone preserves
His name, and unambitiously relates
How long, and by what kindly outward aids,
And in what pure contentedness of mind,
The sad privation was by him endured.
—And yon tall pine-tree, whose composing sound
Was wasted on the good Man's living ear,
Hath now its own peculiar sanctity;
And, at the touch of every wandering breeze,
Murmurs, not idly, o'er his peaceful grave.

Soul-cheering Light, most bountiful of things!
Guide of our way, mysterious comforter!
Whose sacred influence, spread through earth and heaven
We all too thanklessly participate,
Thy gifts were utterly withheld from him
Whose place of rest is near yon ivied porch.
Yet, of the wild brooks ask if he complained;
Ask of the channelled rivers if they held
A safer, easier, more determined, course.
What terror doth it strike into the mind
To think of one, blind and alone, advancing
Straight toward some precipice's airy brink!
But, timely warned, *He* would have stayed his steps
Protected, say enlightened, by his ear;

And on the very edge of vacancy
Not more endangered than a man whose eye
Beholds the gulf beneath.—No floweret blooms
Throughout the lofty range of these rough hills,
Nor in the woods, that could from him conceal
Its birth-place ; none whose figure did not live
Upon his touch. The bowels of the earth
Enriched with knowledge his industrious mind ;
The ocean paid him tribute from the stores
Lodged in her bosom ; and, by science led,
His genius mounted to the plains of heaven.
—Methinks I see him—how his eye-balls rolled,
Beneath his ample brow, in darkness paired,—
But each instinct with spirit ; and the frame
Of the whole countenance alive with thought,
Fancy, and understanding ; while the voice
Discoursed of natural or moral truth
With eloquence, and such authentic power,
That, in his presence, humbler knowledge stood
Abashed, and tender pity overawed.”

“ A noble—and, to unreflecting minds,
A marvellous spectacle,” the Wanderer said,
“ Beings like these present ! But proof abounds
Upon the earth that faculties, which seem
Extinguished, do not, *therefore*, cease to be.
And to the mind among her powers of sense
This transfer is permitted,—not alone
That the bereft their recompense may win ;
But for remoter purposes of love

And charity ; nor last nor least for this,
That to the imagination may be given
A type and shadow of an awful truth ;
How, likewise, under sufferance divine,
Darkness is banished from the realms of death,
By man's imperishable spirit, quelled.
Unto the men who see not as we see
Futurity was thought, in ancient times,
To be laid open, and they prophesied.
And know we not that from the blind have flowed
The highest, holiest, raptures of the lyre ;
And wisdom married to immortal verse ?”

Among the humbler Worthies, at our feet
Lying insensible to human praise,
Love, or regret,—*whose* lineaments would next
Have been portrayed, I guess not ; but it chanced
That, near the quiet church-yard where we sate,
A team of horses, with a ponderous freight
Pressing behind, adown a rugged slope,
Whose sharp descent confounded their array,
Came at that moment, ringing noisily.

“ Here,” said the Pastor, “ do we muse, and mourn
The waste of death ; and lo ! the giant oak
Stretched on his bier—that massy timber wain ;
Nor fail to note the Man who guides the team.”

He was a peasant of the lowest class ;
Grey locks profusely round his temples hung

ring curls, like ivy, which the bite
 cannot thin ; the fresh air lodged
 his cheek, as light within a cloud ;
 returned our greeting with a smile.
 had passed, the Solitary spake ;
 he seems of cheerful yesterdays
 fident to-morrows ; with a face
 dly-minded, for it bears too much
 re's impress,—gaiety and health,
 and hope ; but keen, withal, and shrewd.
 ures note,—and hark ! his tones of voice
 vivacious as his mien and looks."

astor answered. " You have read him well.
 er year is added to his store
 not increase : summers, winters—past.
 o come ; yea, boldly might I say,
 mers and ten winters of a space
 beyond life's ordinary bounds,
 s sprightly vigour cannot fix
 gation of an anxious mind,
 in having, or a fear to lose ;
 d like outskirts of some large domain,
 one more thought of than by him
 lds the land in fee, its careless lord !
 ie creature rational, endowed
 esight ; hears, too, every sabbath day,
 stian promise with attentive ear ;
 , I trust, the Majesty of Heaven

Reject the incense offered up by him,
 Though of the kind which beasts and birds present
 In grove or pasture ; cheerfulness of soul,
 From trepidation and repining free.
 How many scrupulous worshippers fall down
 Upon their knees, and daily homage pay
 Less worthy, less religious even, than his !

This qualified respect, the old Man's due,
 Is paid without reluctance ; but in truth,"
 (Said the good Vicar with a fond half-smile)
 " I feel at times a motion of despite
 Towards one, whose bold contrivances and skill,
 As you have seen, bear such conspicuous part
 In works of havoc ; taking from these vales,
 One after one, their proudest ornaments.
 Full oft his doings leave me to deplore
 Tall ash-tree, sown by winds, by vapours nursed,
 In the dry crannies of the pendent rocks ;
 Light birch, aloft upon the horizon's edge,
 A veil of glory for the ascending moon ;
 And oak whose roots by noontide dew were damped,
 And on whose forehead inaccessible
 The raven lodged in safety.—Many a ship
 Launched into Morecamb-bay, to *him* hath owed
 Her strong knee-timbers, and the mast that bears
 The loftiest of her pendants ; He, from park
 Or forest, fetched the enormous axle-tree
 That whirls (how slow itself !) ten thousand spindles :
 And the vast engine labouring in the mine,

t with meaner prowess, must have lacked
 nk and body of its marvellous strength,
 ndaunted enterprise had failed
 the mountain coves.

Yon household fir,
 dian planted to fence off the blast,
 vering high the roof above, as if
 ible destination were forgot—
 camore, which annually holds
 its shade, as in a stately tent
 ides open to the fanning breeze,
 assemblage, seated while they shear
 ce-encumbered flock—the JOYFUL ELM,
 whose trunk the maidens dance in May—
 LORD'S OAK—would plead their several rights
 , if he were master of their fate ;
 tence to the axe would doom them all.
 en in age and lusty as he is,
 omising to keep his hold on earth
 might seem, in rivalry with men
 ith the forest's more enduring growth,
 a appointed hour will come at last ;
 ce the haughty Spoilers of the world,
 en Destroyer, in his turn, must fall.

from the living pass we once again :
 ge," the Priest continued, "turn your thoughts ;
 ge, that often unlamented drops,
 rk that daisied hillock, three spans long !

—Seven lusty Sons sate daily round the board
 Of Gold-rill side ; and, when the hope had ceased
 Of other progeny, a Daughter then
 Was given, the crowning bounty of the whole ;
 And so acknowledged with a tremulous joy
 Felt to the centre of that heavenly calm
 With which by nature every mother's soul
 Is stricken in the moment when her throes
 Are ended, and her ears have heard the cry
 Which tells her that a living child is born ;
 And she lies conscious, in a blissful rest,
 That the dread storm is weathered by them both.

The Father—him at this unlooked-for gift
 A bolder transport seizes. From the side
 Of his bright hearth, and from his open door,
 Day after day the gladness is diffused
 To all that come, almost to all that pass ;
 Invited, summoned, to partake the cheer
 Spread on the never-empty board, and drink
 Health and good wishes to his new-born girl,
 From cups replenished by his joyous hand.
 —Those seven fair brothers variously were moved
 Each by the thoughts best suited to his years :
 But most of all and with most thankful mind
 The hoary grandsire felt himself enriched ;
 A happiness that ebbed not, but remained
 To fill the total measure of his soul !
 —From the low tenement, his own abode,

us to a little private cell,
 withdrawn from bustle, care, and noise,
 the sabbath of old age in peace,
 7 day he duteously repaired
 the cradle of the slumbering babe :
 the female infant's name he heard
 the name of his departed wife ;
 the singing music ! hourly heard that name ;
 he was, ' Another Margaret Green,'
 they say, ' was come to Gold-rill side.'

long unthought of, as the precious boon
 been unlooked-for ; oh ! dire stroke
 bringing anguish for them all !
 the Child could totter on the floor,
 some friendly finger's help upstayed,
 and the garden walk, while she perchance
 was gazing at some novelty of spring,
 a flower, or glossy insect from its cell
 the sunshine—at that hopeful season
 of March, smiting insidiously,
 the tender passage of the throat
 obstruction ; whence, all unforewarned,
 behold lost their pride and soul's delight.
 she hath power to soften all regrets,
 prayer and thought can bring to worst distress
 consolation. Therefore, though some tears
 may spring from either Parent's eye
 they may hear of sorrow like their own,

Yet this departed Little-one, too long
 The innocent troubler of their quiet, sleeps
 In what may now be called a peaceful bed.

On a bright day—so calm and bright, it seemed
 To us, with our sad spirits, heavenly-fair—
 These mountains echoed to an unknown sound;
 A volley, thrice repeated o'er the Corse
 Let down into the hollow of that grave,
 Whose shelving sides are red with naked mould.
 Ye rains of April, duly wet this earth!
 Spare, burning sun of midsummer, these sods,
 That they may knit together, and therewith
 Our thoughts unite in kindred quietness!
 Nor so the Valley shall forget her loss.
 Dear Youth, by young and old alike beloved,
 To me as precious as my own!—Green herbs
 May creep (I wish that they would softly creep)
 Over thy last abode, and we may pass
 Reminded less imperiously of thee;—
 The ridge itself may sink into the breast
 Of earth, the great abyss, and be no more;
 Yet shall not thy remembrance leave our hearts,
 Thy image disappear!

The Mountain-ash

No eye can overlook, when 'mid a grove
 Of yet unfaded trees she lifts her head
 Decked with autumnal berries, that outshine
 Spring's richest blossoms; and ye may have marked

By a brook-side or solitary tarn,
How she her station doth adorn : the pool
Glow's at her feet, and all the gloomy rocks
Are brightened round her. In his native vale
Such and so glorious did this Youth appear ;
A sight that kindled pleasure in all hearts
By his ingenuous beauty, by the gleam
Of his fair eyes, by his capacious brow,
By all the graces with which nature's hand
Had lavishly arrayed him. As old bards
Tell in their idle songs of wandering gods,
Pan or Apollo, veiled in human form :
Yet, like the sweet-breathed violet of the shade
Discovered in their own despite to sense
Of mortals (if such fables without blame
May find chance-mention on this sacred ground)
So, through a simple rustic garb's disguise,
And through the impediment of rural cares,
In him revealed a scholar's genius shone ;
And so, not wholly hidden from men's sight,
In him the spirit of a hero walked
Our unpretending valley.—How the quoit
Whizzed from the Stripling's arm ! If touched by him,
The inglorious foot-ball mounted to the pitch
Of the lark's flight,—or shaped a rainbow curve,
Aloft, in prospect of the shouting field !
The indefatigable fox had learned
To dread his perseverance in the chase.
With admiration would he lift his eyes

To the wide-ruling eagle, and his hand
Was loth to assault the majesty he loved :
Else had the strongest fastnesses proved weak
To guard the royal brood. The sailing glead,
The wheeling swallow, and the darting snipe,
The sportive sea-gull dancing with the waves,
And cautious water-fowl, from distant climes,
Fixed at their seat, the centre of the Mere,
Were subject to young Oswald's steady aim,
And lived by his forbearance.

From the coast
Of France a boastful Tyrant hurled his threats ;
Our Country marked the preparation vast
Of hostile forces ; and she called—with voice
That filled her plains, that reached her utmost shores,
And in remotest vales was heard—to arms !
—Then, for the first time, here you might have seen
The shepherd's grey to martial scarlet changed,
That flashed uncouthly through the woods and fields.
Ten hardy Striplings, all in bright attire,
And graced with shining weapons, weekly marched.
From this lone valley, to a central spot
Where, in assemblage with the flower and choice
Of the surrounding district, they might learn
The rudiments of war ; ten—hardy, strong,
And valiant ; but young Oswald, like a chief
And yet a modest comrade, led them forth
From their shy solitude, to face the world,
With a gay confidence and seemly pride ;

Measuring the soil beneath their happy feet
 Like Youths released from labour, and yet bound
 To most laborious service, though to them
 A festival of unencumbered ease ;
 The inner spirit keeping holiday,
 Like vernal ground to sabbath sunshine left.

Oft have I marked him, at some leisure hour,
 Stretched on the grass, or seated in the shade,
 Among his fellows, while an ample map
 Before their eyes lay carefully outspread,
 From which the gallant teacher would discourse,
 Now pointing this way, and now that.—‘ Here flows,
 Thus would he say, ‘ the Rhine, that famous stream !
 Eastward, the Danube toward this inland sea,
 A mightier river, winds from realm to realm ;
 And, like a serpent, shows his glittering back
 Bespotted—with innumerable isles :
 Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk ; observe
 His capital city ! ’ Thence, along a tract
 Of livelier interest to his hopes and fears,
 His finger moved, distinguishing the spots
 Where wide-spread conflict then most fiercely raged ;
 Nor left unstigmatized those fatal fields
 On which the sons of mighty Germany
 Were taught a base submission.—‘ Here behold
 A nobler race, the Switzers, and their land,
 Vales deeper far than these of ours, huge woods,
 And mountains white with everlasting snow ! ’

—And, surely, he, that spake with kindling brow,
Was a true patriot, hopeful as the best
Of that young peasantry, who, in our days,
Have fought and perished for Helvetia's rights—
Ah, not in vain!—or those who, in old time,
For work of happier issue, to the side
Of Tell came trooping from a thousand huts,
When he had risen alone! No braver Youth
Descended from Judean heights, to march
With righteous Joshua; nor appeared in arms
When grove was felled, and altar was cast down,
And Gideon blew the trumpet, soul-inflamed,
And strong in hatred of idolatry.”

The Pastor, even as if by these last words
Raised from his seat within the chosen shade,
Moved toward the grave;—instinctively his steps
We followed; and my voice with joy exclaimed:
“Power to the Oppressors of the world is given,
A might of which they dream not. Oh! the curse,
To be the awakener of divinest thoughts,
Father and founder of exalted deeds;
And, to whole nations bound in servile straits,
The liberal donor of capacities
More than heroic! this to be, nor yet
Have sense of one connatural wish, nor yet
Deserve the least return of human thanks;
Winning no recompense but deadly hate
With pity mixed, astonishment with scorn!”

When this involuntary strain had ceased,
 The Pastor said : " So Providence is served ;
 The forkèd weapon of the skies can send
 Illumination into deep, dark holds,
 Which the mild sunbeam hath not power to pierce.
 Ye Thrones that have defied remorse, and cast
 Pity away, soon shall ye quake with *fear* !
 For, not unconscious of the mighty debt
 Which to outrageous wrong the sufferer owes,
 Europe, through all her habitable bounds,
 Is thirsting for *their* overthrow, who yet
 Survive, as pagan temples stood of yore,
 By horror of their impious rites, preserved ;
 Are still permitted to extend their pride,
 Like cedars on the top of Lebanon
 Darkening the sun.

But less impatient thoughts,
 And love ' all hoping and expecting all,'
 This hallowed grave demands, where rests in peace
 A humble champion of the better cause ;
 A Peasant-youth, so call him, for he asked
 No higher name ; in whom our country showed,
 As in a favourite son, most beautiful.
 In spite of vice, and misery, and disease,
 Spread with the spreading of her wealthy arts,
 England, the ancient and the free, appeared
 In him to stand before my swimming eyes,
 Unconquerably virtuous and secure.
 —No more of this, lest I offend his dust :
 Short was his life, and a brief tale remains.

One day—a summer's day of annual pomp
And solemn chase—from morn to sultry noon
His steps had followed, fleetest of the fleet,
The red-deer driven along its native heights
With cry of hound and horn ; and, from that toil
Returned with sinews weakened and relaxed,
This generous Youth, too negligent of self,
Plunged—'mid a gay and busy throng convened
To wash the fleeces of his Father's flock—
Into the chilling flood. Convulsions dire
Seized him, that self-same night ; and through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was wrenched,
Till nature rested from her work in death.
To him, thus snatched away, his comrades paid
A soldier's honours. At his funeral hour
Bright was the sun, the sky a cloudless blue—
A golden lustre slept upon the hills ;
And if by chance a stranger, wandering there,
From some commanding eminence had looked
Down on this spot, well pleased would he have seen
A glittering spectacle ; but every face
Was pallid : seldom hath that eye been moist
With tears, that wept not then ; nor were the few,
Who from their dwellings came not forth to join
In this sad service, less disturbed than we.
They started at the tributary peal
Of instantaneous thunder, which announced,
Through the still air, the closing of the Grave ;
And distant mountains echoed with a sound
Of lamentation, never heard before !”

The Pastor ceased.—My venerable Friend
Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye ;
And, when that eulogy was ended, stood
Enrapt, as if his inward sense perceived
The prolongation of some still response,
Sent by the ancient Soul of this wide land,
The Spirit of its mountains and its seas,
Its cities, temples, fields, its awful power,
Its rights and virtues—by that Deity
Descending, and supporting his pure heart
With patriotic confidence and joy.
And, at the last of those memorial words,
The pining Solitary turned aside ;
Whether through manly instinct to conceal
Tender emotions spreading from the heart
To his worn cheek ; or with uneasy shame
For those cold humours of habitual spleen
That, fondly seeking in dispraise of man
Solace and self-excuse, had sometimes urged
To self-abuse a not ineloquent tongue.
— Right toward the sacred Edifice his steps
Had been directed ; and we saw him now
Intent upon a monumental stone,
Whose uncouth form was grafted on the wall,
Or rather seemed to have grown into the side
Of the rude pile ; as oft-times trunks of trees,
Where nature works in wild and craggy spots,
Are seen incorporate with the living rock—
To endure for aye. The Vicar, taking note

Of his employment, with a courteous smile
Exclaimed—

“ The sagest Antiquarian’s eye
That task would foil ;” then, letting fall his voice
While he advanced, thus spake : “ Tradition tells
That, in Eliza’s golden days, a Knight
Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired,
And fixed his home in this sequestered vale.
’Tis left untold if here he first drew breath,
Or as a stranger reached this deep recess,
Unknowing and unknown. A pleasing thought
I sometimes entertain, that haply bound
To Scotland’s court in service of his Queen,
Or sent on mission to some northern Chief
Of England’s realm, this vale he might have seen
With transient observation ; and thence caught
An image fair, which, brightening in his soul
When joy of war and pride of chivalry
Languished beneath accumulated years,
Had power to draw him from the world, resolved
To make that paradise his chosen home
To which his peaceful fancy oft had turned.

Vague thoughts are these ; but, if belief may rest
Upon unwritten story fondly traced
From sire to son, in this obscure retreat
The Knight arrived, with spear and shield, and borne
Upon a Charger gorgeously bedecked
With broidered housings. And the lofty Steed—

His sole companion, and his faithful friend,
Whom he, in gratitude, let loose to range
In fertile pastures—was beheld with eyes
Of admiration and delightful awe,
By those untravelled Dalesmen. With less pride,
Yet free from touch of envious discontent,
They saw a mansion at his bidding rise,
Like a bright star, amid the lowly band
Of their rude homesteads. Here the Warrior dwelt;
And, in that mansion, children of his own,
Or kindred, gathered round him. As a tree
That falls and disappears, the house is gone ;
And, through improvidence or want of love
For ancient worth and honourable things,
The spear and shield are vanished, which the Knight
Hung in his rustic hall. One ivied arch
Myself have seen, a gateway, last remains
Of that foundation in domestic care
Raised by his hands. And now no trace is left
Of the mild-hearted Champion, save this stone,
Faithless memorial ! and his family name
Borne by yon clustering cottages, that sprang
From out the ruins of his stately lodge :
These, and the name and title at full length,—
Sir Alfred Kthing, with appropriate words
Accompanied, still extant, in a wreath
Or posy, girding round the several fronts
Of three clear-sounding and harmonious bells,
That in the steeple hang, his pious gift."

“ So fails, so languishes, grows dim, and dies.”
The grey-haired Wanderer pensively exclaimed,
“ All that this world is proud of. From their sphere
The stars of human glory are cast down ;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings,
Princes, and emperors, and the crowns and palms
Of all the mighty, withered and consumed !
Nor is power given to lowliest innocence
Long to protect her own. The man himself
Departs ; and soon is spent the line of those
Who, in the bodily image, in the mind,
In heart or soul, in station or pursuit,
Did most resemble him. Degrees and ranks,
Fraternities and orders—heaping high
New wealth upon the burthen of the old,
And placing trust in privilege confirmed
And re-confirmed—are scoffed at with a smile
Of greedy foretaste, from the secret stand
Of Desolation, aimed : to slow decline
These yield, and these to sudden overthrow :
Their virtue, service, happiness, and state
Expire ; and nature’s pleasant robe of green,
Humanity’s appointed shroud, enwraps
Their monuments and their memory. The vast Firmament
Of social nature changes evermore
Her organs and her members with decay
Restless, and restless generation, powers
And functions dying and produced at need,—
And by this law the mighty whole subsists :

With an ascent and progress in the main ;
Yet, oh ! how disproportioned to the hopes
And expectations of self-flattering minds !

The courteous Knight, whose bones are here interred,
Lived in an age conspicuous as our own
For strife and ferment in the minds of men ,
Whence alteration in the forms of things,
Various and vast. A memorable age !
Which did to him assign a pensive lot—
To linger 'mid the last of those bright clouds
That, on the steady breeze of honour, sailed
In long procession calm and beautiful.
He who had seen his own bright order fade,
And its devotion gradually decline,
(While war, relinquishing the lance and shield,
Her temper changed, and bowed to other laws)
Had also witnessed, in his morn of life,
That violent commotion, which o'erthrew,
In town and city and sequestered glen,
Altar, and cross, and church of solemn roof,
And old religious house— pile after pile ;
And shook their tenants out into the fields,
Like wild beasts without home ! Their hour was come :
But why no softening thought of gratitude,
No just remembrance, scruple, or wise doubt ?
Benevolence is mild ; nor borrows help,
Save at worst need, from bold impetuous force,
Fittest allied to anger and revenge.

But Human-kind rejoices in the might
 Of mutability ; and airy hopes,
 Dancing around her, hinder and disturb
 Those meditations of the soul that feed
 The retrospective virtues. Festive songs
 Break from the maddened nations at the sight
 Of sudden overthrow ; and cold neglect
 Is the sure consequence of slow decay.

Even," said the Wanderer, "as that courteous Knight,
 Bound by his vow to labour for redress
 Of all who suffer wrong, and to enact
 By sword and lance the law of gentleness,
 (If I may venture of myself to speak,
 Trusting that not incongruously I blend
 Low things with lofty) I too shall be doomed
 To outlive the kindly use and fair esteem
 Of the poor calling which my youth embraced
 With no unworthy prospect. But enough ;
 —Thoughts crowd upon me—and 'twere seemlier ^{now}
 To stop, and yield our gracious Teacher thanks
 For the pathetic records which his voice
 Hath here delivered ; words of heartfelt truth,
 Tending to patience when affliction strikes ;
 To hope and love ; to confident repose
 In God ; and reverence for the dust of Man."

THE EXCURSION.



BOOK VIII.

THE PARSONAGE.

ARGUMENT.

Page 291, Pastor's apology and apprehensions that he might have detained his Auditors too long, with the Pastor's invitation to his house—292, Solitary disinclined to comply—rallies the Wanderer—292, and playfully draws a comparison between his itinerant profession and that of the Knight-errant—294, which leads to Wanderer's giving an account of changes in the Country from the manufacturing spirit—295, Favourable effects—296, The other side of the picture, and chiefly as it has affected the humbler classes—298, Wanderer asserts the hollowness of all national grandeur if unsupported by moral worth—299, Physical science unable to support itself—300, Lamentations over an excess of manufacturing industry among the humbler Classes of Society—301, Picture of a Child employed in a Cotton-mill—303, Ignorance and degradation of Children among the agricultural Population reviewed—306, Conversation broken off by a renewed Invitation from the Pastor—307, Path leading to his House—307, Its appearance described—308, His Daughter—309, His Wife—310, His Son (a Boy) enters with his Companion—311, Their happy appearance—312, The Wanderer how affected by the sight of them.

BOOK EIGHTH.

THE PARSONAGE.

usive Sceptic of the lonely vale
e acknowledgments subscribed his own.
sedate compliance, which the Priest
ot to notice, inly pleased, and said :—
by whom invited I began
arratives of calm and humble life,
fied, 'tis well,—the end is gained ;
return for sympathy bestowed
tient listening, thanks accept from me.
death, eternity ! momentous themes
y—and might demand a seraph's tongue.
ey not equal to their own support ;
efore no incompetence of mine
o them wrong. The universal forms
an nature, in a spot like this,
themselves at once to all men's view :
ed for act and circumstance, that make
ividual known and understood ;

And such as my best judgment could select
 From what the place afforded, have been given ;
 Though apprehensions crossed me that my zeal
 To his might well be likened, who unlocks
 A cabinet stored with gems and pictures—draws
 His treasures forth, soliciting regard
 To this, and this, as worthier than the last,
 Till the spectator, who awhile was pleased
 More than the exhibitor himself, becomes
 Weary and faint, and longs to be released.
 —But let us hence ! my dwelling is in sight,
 And there—”

At this the Solitary shrunk
 With backward will ; but, wanting not address
 That inward motion to disguise, he said
 To his Compatriot, smiling as he spake ;
 —“ The peaceable remains of this good Knight
 Would be disturbed, I fear, with wrathful scorn,
 If consciousness could reach him where he lies
 That one, albeit of these degenerate times,
 Deploring changes past, or dreading change
 Foreseen, had dared to couple, even in thought,
 The fine vocation of the sword and lance
 With the gross aims and body-bending toil
 Of a poor brotherhood who walk the earth
 Pitied, and, where they are not known, despised.

Yet, by the good Knight’s leave, the two estates
 Are graced with some resemblance. Errant those,

and wanderers—and the like are these ;
 with their burthen, traverse hill and dale,
 for relief for nature's simple wants.
 though no higher recompense be sought
 for best maintenance, by irksome toil
 procured, yet may they claim respect,
 the intelligent, for what this course
 demands of them to be and to perform.
 Her ready steps give leisure to observe,
 Her solitude permits the mind to feel ;
 Her voice, and prompts her to supply defects
 in the division of her inward self
 for useful converse : and to these poor men
 (I but repeat your favourite boast)
 her plentiful—go wheresoe'er they may ;
 her nature's various wealth is all their own.
 In the characters of men ; and bound,
 of daily interest, to maintain
 decorous manners and smooth speech ;
 she has been, and still are in their degree,
 as efficacious to refine
 her intercourse ; apt agents to expel,
 the corruption of unlooked-for arts,
 in torpor, and blind prejudice ;
 she leads, through just gradation, savage life
 to peace, and the rustic to urbane.
 In their moving magazines is lodged
 what comes forth to quicken and exalt
 the senses seated in the mother's breast,

And in the lover's fancy ; and to feed
 The sober sympathies of long-tried friends.
 —By these Itinerants, as experienced men,
 Counsel is given ; contention they appease
 With gentle language ; in remotest wilds,
 Tears wipe away, and pleasant tidings bring ;
 Could the proud quest of chivalry do more ?”

“Happy,” rejoined the Wanderer, “they who gain
 A panegyric from your generous tongue !
 But, if to these Wayfarers once pertained
 Aught of romantic interest, it is gone.
 Their purer service, in this realm at least,
 Is past for ever.—An inventive Age
 Has wrought, if not with speed of magic, yet
 To most strange issues. I have lived to mark
 A new and unforeseen creation rise
 From out the labours of a peaceful Land
 Wielding her potent enginery to frame
 And to produce, with appetite as keen
 As that of war, which rests not night or day,
 Industrious to destroy ! With fruitless pains
 Might one like me *now* visit many a tract
 Which, in his youth, he trod, and trod again,
 A lone pedestrian with a scanty freight,
 Wished-for, or welcome, wheresoe'er he came—
 Among the tenantry of thorp and vill ;
 Or straggling burgh, of ancient charter proud,
 And dignified by battlements and towers

n. castle, mouldering on the brow
 ill or bank of rugged stream.
 h faintly marked, the horse-track wild,
 ble length of plashy lane,
 ues ere others had been shaped
 ks connecting place with place)
 ed—swallowed up by stately roads
 ld, that penetrate the gloom
 farthest glens. The Earth has lent
 Air her breezes ; and the sail
 des with ceaseless intercourse,
 long the low and woody dale ;
 gress, on the lofty side,
 e hill, with wonder kenned from far

le, at social Industry's command,
 how vast an increase ! From the germ
 r hamlet, rapidly produced
 : town, continuous and compact,
 face of earth for leagues—and there,
 a habitation stood before,
 en irregularly massed
 i forests,—spread through spacious tracts,
 the smoke of unremitting fires
 anent, and plentiful as wreaths
 littering in the morning sun.
 oe'er the traveller turns his steps,
 barren wilderness erased,
 ring ; triumph that proclaims

How much the mild Directress of the plough
Owes to alliance with these new-born arts!
—Hence is the wide sea peopled,—hence the shores
Of Britain are resorted to by ships
Freighted from every climate of the world
With the world's choicest produce. Hence that sun
Of keels that rest within her crowded ports,
Or ride at anchor in her sounds and bays;
That animating spectacle of sails
That, through her inland regions, to and fro
Pass with the respirations of the tide,
Perpetual, multitudinous! Finally,
Hence a dread arm of floating power, a voice
Of thunder daunting those who would approach
With hostile purposes the blessed Isle,
Truth's consecrated residence, the seat
Impregnable of Liberty and Peace.

And yet, O happy Pastor of a flock
Faithfully watched, and, by that loving care
And Heaven's good providence, preserved from taint
With you I grieve, when on the darker side
Of this great change I look; and there behold
Such outrage done to nature as compels
The indignant power to justify herself;
Yea, to avenge her violated rights,
For England's bane.—When soothing darkness spre
O'er hill and vale," the Wanderer thus expressed
His recollections, "and the punctual stars,

While all things else are gathering to their homes,
Advance, and in the firmament of heaven
Glitter—but undisturbing, undisturbed ;
As if their silent company were charged
With peaceful admonitions for the heart
Of all-beholding Man, earth's thoughtful lord ;
Then, in full many a region, once like this
The assured domain of calm simplicity
And pensive quiet, an unnatural light
Prepared for never-resting Labour's eyes
Breaks from a many-windowed fabric huge ;
And at the appointed hour a bell is heard,
Of harsher import than the curfew-knoll
That spake the Norman Conqueror's stern behest—
A local summons to unceasing toil !
Disgorged are now the ministers of day ;
And, as they issue from the illumined pile,
A fresh band meets them, at the crowded door—
And in the courts—and where the rumbling stream,
That turns the multitude of dizzy wheels,
Glares, like a troubled spirit, in its bed
Among the rocks below. Men, maidens, youths,
Mother and little children, boys and girls,
Enter, and each the wonted task resumes
Within this temple, where is offered up
To Gain, the master idol of the realm,
Perpetual sacrifice. Even thus of old
Our ancestors, within the still domain
Of vast cathedral or conventual church,

Their vigils kept ; where tapers day and night
On the dim altar burned continually,
In token that the House was evermore
Watching to God. Religious men were they ;
Nor would their reason, tutored to aspire
Above this transitory world, allow
That there should pass a moment of the year,
When in their land the Almighty's service ceased.

Triumph who will in these profaner rites
Which we, a generation self-extolled,
As zealously perform ! I cannot share
His proud complacency :—yet do I exult,
Casting reserve away, exult to see
An intellectual mastery exercised
O'er the blind elements ; a purpose given,
A perseverance fed ; almost a soul
Imparted—to brute matter. I rejoice,
Measuring the force of those gigantic powers
That, by the thinking mind, have been compelled
To serve the will of feeble-bodied Man.
For with the sense of admiration blends
The animating hope that time may come
When, strengthened, yet not dazzled, by the might
Of this dominion over nature gained,
Men of all lands shall exercise the same
In due proportion to their country's need ;
Learning, though late, that all true glory rests,
All praise, all safety, and all happiness,

Upon the moral law. Egyptian Thebes,
 Tyre, by the margin of the sounding waves,
 Palmyra, central in the desert, fell ;
 And the Arts died by which they had been raised.
 —Call Archimedes from his buried tomb
 Upon the grave of vanished Syracuse,
 And feelingly the Sage shall make report
 How insecure, how baseless in itself,
 Is the Philosophy whose sway depends
 On mere material instruments ;—how weak
 Those arts, and high inventions, if unpropped
 By virtue.—He, sighing with pensive grief,
 Amid his calm abstractions, would admit
 That not the slender privilege is theirs
 To save themselves from blank forgetfulness !”

When from the Wanderer’s lips these words had fallen,
 I said, “ And, did in truth those vaunted Arts
 Possess such privilege, how could we escape
 Sadness and keen regret, we who revere,
 And would preserve as things above all price,
 The old domestic morals of the land,
 Her simple manners, and the stable worth
 That dignified and cheered a low estate ?
 Oh ! where is now the character of peace,
 Sobriety, and order, and chaste love,
 And honest dealing, and untainted speech,
 And pure good-will, and hospitable cheer ;
 That made the very thought of country-life

A thought of refuge, for a mind detained
Reluctantly amid the bustling crowd?
Where now the beauty of the sabbath kept
With conscientious reverence, as a day
By the almighty Lawgiver pronounced
Holy and blest? and where the winning grace
Of all the lighter ornaments attached
To time and season, as the year rolled round?"

“Fled!” was the Wanderer’s passionate response,
“Fled utterly! or only to be traced
In a few fortunate retreats like this;
Which I behold with trembling, when I think
What lamentable change, a year—a month—
May bring; that brook converting as it runs
Into an instrument of deadly bane
For those, who, yet untempted to forsake
The simple occupations of their sires,
Drink the pure water of its innocent stream
With lip almost as pure.—Domestic bliss
(Or call it comfort, by a humbler name,)
How art thou blighted for the poor Man’s heart!
Lo! in such neighbourhood, from morn to eve,
The habitations empty! or perchance
The Mother left alone,—no helping hand
To rock the cradle of her peevish babe;
No daughters round her, busy at the wheel,
Or in dispatch of each day’s little growth
Of household occupation; no nice arts

Of needle-work ; no bustle at the fire,
 Where once the dinner was prepared with pride ;
 Nothing to speed the day, or cheer the mind ;
 Nothing to praise, to teach, or to command !

The Father, if perchance he still retain
 His old employments, goes to field or wood,
 No longer led or followed by the Sons ;
 Idlers perchance they were,—but in *his* sight ;
 Breathing fresh air, and treading the green earth ;
 Till their short holiday of childhood ceased,
 Ne'er to return ! That birthright now is lost.
 Economists will tell you that the State
 Thrives by the forfeiture—unfeeling thought,
 And false as monstrous ! Can the mother thrive
 By the destruction of her innocent sons
 In whom a premature necessity
 Blocks out the forms of nature, preconsumes
 The reason, famishes the heart, shuts up
 The infant Being in itself, and makes
 Its very spring a season of decay !
 The lot is wretched, the condition sad,
 Whether a pining discontent survive,
 And thirst for change ; or habit hath subdued
 The soul deprest, dejected—even to love
 Of her close tasks, and long captivity.

Oh, banish far such wisdom as condemns
 A native Briton to these inward chains,

Fixed in his soul, so early and so deep ;
Without his own consent, or knowledge, fixed !
He is a slave to whom release comes not,
And cannot come. The boy, where'er he turns,
Is still a prisoner ; when the wind is up
Among the clouds, and roars through the ancient woods ;
Or when the sun is shining in the east,
Quiet and calm. Behold him—in the school
Of his attainments ? no ; but with the air
Fanning his temples under heaven's blue arch.
His raiment, whitened o'er with cotton-flakes
Or locks of wool, announces whence he comes.
Creeping his gait and cowering, his lip pale,
His respiration quick and audible ;
And scarcely could you fancy that a gleam
Could break from out those languid eyes, or a blush
Mantle upon his cheek. Is this the form,
Is that the countenance, and such the port,
Of no mean Being ? One who should be clothed
With dignity befitting his proud hope ;
Who, in his very childhood, should appear
Sublime from present purity and joy !
The limbs increase ; but liberty of mind
Is gone for ever ; and this organic frame,
So joyful in its motions, is become
Dull, to the joy of her own motions dead :
And even the touch, so exquisitely poured
Through the whole body, with a languid will
Performs its functions ; rarely competent
To impress a vivid feeling on the mind

there is delightful in the breeze,
 the visitations of the sun,
 of liquid element—by hand,
 or lip, in summer's warmth—perceived.
 We look forward to a manhood raised
 on foundations?"

“ Hope is none for him ! ”

Recluse indignantly exclaimed,
 tens of thousands suffer wrong as deep.
 I asked, in justice to our age,
 were not, before those arts appeared,
 pictures rose, commingling old and young,
 we sex with sex, for mutual taint ;
 were not, *then*, in our far-famed Isle,
 we, who from infancy had breathed
 imprisoned, and had lived at large ;
 led beneath the sun, in human shape,
 , as degraded ? At this day,
 I enumerate the crazy huts
 and dingy hovels, whence do issue forth
 Offspring, with their upright hair
 like the image of fantastic Fear ;
 and, (shall we say ?) in that white growth
 of dusted turban, for defence
 of the eyes, wreathed around their sun-burnt brows,
 O Nature ? Shrivelled are their lips ;
 and coloured like the soil, the feet
 they stand ; as if thereby they drew
 nourishment, as trees do by their roots,

From earth, the common mother of us all,
Figure and mien, complexion and attire,
Are leagued to strike dismay ; but outstretched hand
And whining voice denote them supplicants
For the least boon that pity can bestow.
Such on the breast of darksome heaths are found ;
And with their parents occupy the skirts
Of furze-clad commons ; such are born and reared
At the mine's mouth under impending rocks ;
Or dwell in chambers of some natural cave ;
Or where their ancestors erected huts,
For the convenience of unlawful gain,
In forest purlieus ; and the like are bred,
All England through, where nooks and slips of ground
Purloined, in times less jealous than our own,
From the green margin of the public way,
A residence afford them, 'mid the bloom
And gaiety of cultivated fields.
Such (we will hope the lowest in the scale)
Do I remember oft-times to have seen
'Mid Buxton's dreary heights. In earnest watch,
Till the swift vehicle approach, they stand ;
Then, following closely with the cloud of dust,
An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone
Heels over head, like tumblers on a stage.
—Up from the ground they snatch the copper coin,
And, on the freight of merry passengers
Fixing a steady eye, maintain their speed ;
And spin—and pant—and overhead again,

servants ! until their breath is lost,
 y' tires—and every face, that smiled
 ement, hath ceased to look that way.
 ke the vagrants of the gipsy tribe,
 ed to little pleasure in themselves,
 tless to others.

Turn we then
 as born and bred within the pale
 olity, and early trained
 oy wholesome labour in the field,
 l they eat. A sample should I give
 his stock hath long produced to enrich
 er age of life, ye would exclaim,
 ae whistling plough-boy whose shrill notes
 ow gladness to the morning air !'
 ae if I venture to suspect
 y, sweet to hear of in soft verse,
 finer frame. Stiff are his joints ;
 , cumbrous frock, that to the knees
 e thriving churl, his legs appear,
) those that lustily upheld
 en stools for everlasting use,
 our fathers sate. And mark his brow !
 ose shaggy canopy are set
 —not dim, but of a healthy stare—
 ggish, blank, and ignorant, and strange—
 ng boldly that they never drew
 motion of intelligence
 unt-conning of the Christ-cross-row.

Or puzzling through a primer. line by line,
 Till perfect mastery crown the pains at last.
 —What kindly warmth from touch of fostering hand,
 What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
 Shall e'er dissolve the crust wherein his soul
 Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheathed in ice ?
 This torpor is no pitiable work
 Of modern ingenuity ; no town
 Nor crowded city can be taxed with aught
 Of sottish vice or desperate breach of law,
 To which (and who can tell where or how soon ?)
 He may be roused. This Boy the fields produce:
 His spade and hoe, mattock and glittering scythe,
 The carter's whip that on his shoulder rests
 In air high-towering with a boorish pomp,
 The sceptre of his sway ; his country's name,
 Her equal rights, her churches and her schools—
 What have they done for him ? And, let me ask,
 For tens of thousands uninformed as he ?
 In brief, what liberty of *mind* is here ? ”

This ardent sally pleased the mild good Man,
 To whom the appeal couched in its closing words
 Was pointedly addressed ; and to the thoughts
 That, in assent or opposition, rose
 Within his mind, he seemed prepared to give
 Prompt utterance ; but the Vicar interposed
 With invitation urgently renewed.
 —We followed, taking as he led, a path
 Along a hedge of hollies dark and tall,

Whose flexile boughs low bending with a weight
 Of leafy spray, concealed the stems and roots
 That gave them nourishment. When frosty winds
 Howl from the north, what kindly warmth, methought,
 Is here—how grateful this impervious screen !
 —Not shaped by simple wearing of the foot
 On rural business passing to and fro
 Was the commodious walk : a careful hand
 Had marked the line, and strewn its surface o'er
 With pure cerulean gravel, from the heights
 Fetched by a neighbouring brook.—Across the vale
 The stately fence accompanied our steps ;
 And thus the pathway, by perennial green
 Guarded and graced, seemed fashioned to unite,
 As by a beautiful yet solemn chain,
 The Pastor's mansion with the house of prayer.

Like image of solemnity, conjoined
 With feminine allurements soft and fair,
 The mansion's self displayed ;—a reverend pile
 With bold projections and recesses deep ;
 Shadowy, yet gay and lightsome as it stood
 Fronting the noontide sun. We paused to admire
 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed ;
 The low wide windows with their mullions old ;
 The cornice, richly fretted, of grey stone ;
 And that smooth slope from which the dwelling rose,
 By beds and banks Arcadian of gay flowers
 And flowering shrubs, protected and adorned :

Profusion bright! and every flower assuming
A more than natural vividness of hue,
From unaffected contrast with the gloom
Of sober cypress, and the darker foil
Of yew, in which survived some traces, here
Not unbecoming, of grotesque device
And uncouth fancy. From behind the roof
Rose the slim ash and massy sycamore,
Blending their diverse foliage with the green
Of ivy, flourishing and thick, that clasped
The huge round chimneys, harbour of delight
For wren and redbreast,—where they sit and sing
Their slender ditties when the trees are bare.
Nor must I leave untouched (the picture else
Were incomplete) a relique of old times
Happily spared, a little Gothic niche
Of nicest workmanship; that once had held
The sculptured image of some patron-saint,
Or of the blessed Virgin, looking down
On all who entered those religious doors.

But lo! where from the rocky garden-mount
Crowned by its antique summer-house—descends,
Light as the silver fawn, a radiant Girl;
For she hath recognised her honoured friend,
The Wanderer ever welcome! A prompt kiss
The gladsome Child bestows at his request;
And, up the flowery lawn as we advance,
Hangs on the old Man with a happy look,

And with a pretty restless hand of love.
—We enter—by the Lady of the place
Cordially greeted. Graceful was her port :
A lofty stature undepressed by time,
Whose visitation had not wholly spared
The finer lineaments of form and face ;
To that complexion brought which prudence trusts in
And wisdom loves.—But when a stately ship
Sails in smooth weather by the placid coast
On homeward voyage, what—if wind and wave,
And hardship undergone in various climes,
Have caused her to abate the virgin pride,
And that full trim of inexperienced hope
With which she left her haven—not for this,
Should the sun strike her, and the impartial breeze
Play on her streamers, fails she to assume
Brightness and touching beauty of her own,
That charm all eyes. So bright, so fair, appeared
This goodly Matron, shining in the beams
Of unexpected pleasure.—Soon the board
Was spread, and we partook a plain repast.

Here, resting in cool shelter, we beguiled
The mid-day hours with desultory talk ;
From trivial themes to general argument
Passing, as accident or fancy led,
Or courtesy prescribed. While question rose
And answer flowed, the fetters of reserve
Dropping from every mind, the Solitary

Resumed the manners of his happier days ;
And in the various conversation bore
A willing, nay, at times, a forward part ;
Yet with the grace of one who in the world
Had learned the art of pleasing, and had now
Occasion given him to display his skill,
Upon the steadfast 'vantage-ground of truth.
He gazed, with admiration unsuppressed,
Upon the landscape of the sun-bright vale,
Seen, from the shady room in which we sate,
In softened perspective ; and more than once
Praised the consummate harmony serene
Of gravity and elegance, diffused
Around the mansion and its whole domain ;
Not, doubtless, without help of female taste
And female care.—“ A blessed lot is yours ! ”
The words escaped his lip, with a tender sigh
Breathed over them : but suddenly the door
Flew open, and a pair of lusty Boys
Appeared, confusion checking their delight.
—Not brothers they in feature or attire,
But fond companions, so I guessed, in field,
And by the river's margin—whence they come,
Keen anglers with unusual spoil elated.
One bears a willow-pannier on his back,
The boy of plainer garb, whose blush survives
More deeply tinged. Twin might the other be
To that fair girl who from the garden-mount
Bounded :—triumphant entry this for him !

Between his hands he holds a smooth blue stone,
On whose capacious surface see outspread
Large store of gleaming crimson-spotted trouts ;
Ranged side by side, and lessening by degrees
Up to the dwarf that tops the pinnacle.
Upon the board he lays the sky-blue stone
With its rich freight ; their number he proclaims ;
Tells from what pool the noblest had been dragged ;
And where the very monarch of the brook,
After long struggle, had escaped at last—
Stealing alternately at them and us
(As doth his comrade too) a look of pride :
And, verily, the silent creatures made
A splendid sight, together thus exposed ;
Dead—but not sullied or deformed by death,
That seemed to pity what he could not spare.

But O, the animation in the mien
Of those two boys ! yea in the very words
With which the young narrator was inspired,
When, as our questions led, he told at large
Of that day's prowess ! Him might I compare,
His looks, tones, gestures, eager eloquence,
To a bold brook that splits for better speed,
And at the self-same moment, works its way
Through many channels, ever and anon
Parted and re-united : his compeer
To the still lake, whose stillness is to sight
As beautiful—as grateful to the mind.

—But to what object shall the lovely girl
Be likened? She whose countenance and air
Unite the graceful qualities of both,
Even as she shares the pride and joy of both.

My grey-haired Friend was moved ; his vivid eye
Glistened with tenderness ; his mind, I knew,
Was full ; and had, I doubted not, returned,
Upon this impulse, to the theme—erewhile
Abruptly broken off. The ruddy boys
Withdrew, on summons to their well-earned meal ;
And He—to whom all tongues resigned their rights
With willingness, to whom the general ear
Listened with readier patience than to strain
Of music, lute or harp, a long delight
That ceased not when his voice had ceased—as One
Who from truth's central point serenely views
The compass of his argument—began
Mildly, and with a clear and steady tone.

THE EXCURSION.



BOOK IX.

DISCOURSE OF THE WANDERER, &c.

ARGUMENT.

Page 315, Wanderer asserts that an active principle pervades the Universe, its noblest seat the human soul—316, How lively this principle is in childhood—316, Hence the delight in old Age of looking back upon Childhood—316, The dignity, powers, and privileges of Age asserted—318, These not to be looked for generally but under a just government—319, Right of a human Creature to be exempt from being considered as a mere Instrument—320, The condition of multitudes deplored—320, Former conversation recurred to, and the Wanderer's opinions set in a clearer light—322, Truth placed within reach of the humblest—323, Equality—324, Happy state of the two Boys again adverted to—325, Earnest wish expressed for a System of National Education established universally by Government—327, Glorious effects of this foretold—330, Walk to the Lake—335, Grand spectacle from the side of a hill—337, Address of Priest to the Supreme Being—339, in the course of which he contrasts with ancient Barbarism the present appearance of the scene before him—340, The change ascribed to Christianity—340, Apostrophe to his flock, living and dead—341, Gratitude to the Almighty—342, Return over the Lake—342, Parting with the Solitary—342, Under what circumstances.

BOOK NINTH.

DISCOURSE OF THE WANDERER, AND AN EVENING VISIT TO THE LAKE.

‘To every Form of being is assigned,”
Thus calmly spake the venerable Sage,
“An *active* Principle :—howe’er removed
From sense and observation, it subsists
In all things, in all natures ; in the stars
Of azure heaven, the unending clouds,
In flower and tree, in every pebbly stone
That paves the brooks, the stationary rocks,
The moving waters, and the invisible air.
Whate’er exists hath properties that spread
Beyond itself, communicating good,
A simple blessing, or with evil mixed ;
Spirit that knows no insulated spot,
No chasm, no solitude ; from link to link
It circulates, the Soul of all the worlds.
This is the freedom of the universe ;
Unfolded still the more, more visible,

The more we know ; and yet is revered least,
And least respected in the human Mind,
Its most apparent home. The food of hope
Is meditated action ; robbed of this
Her sole support, she languishes and dies.
We perish also ; for we live by hope
And by desire ; we see by the glad light
And breathe the sweet air of futurity ;
And so we live, or else we have no life.
To-morrow—nay perchance this very hour
(For every moment hath its own to-morrow !)
Those blooming Boys, whose hearts are almost sick
With present triumph, will be sure to find
A field before them freshened with the dew
Of other expectations ;—in which course
Their happy year spins round. The youth obeys
A like glad impulse ; and so moves the man
'Mid all his apprehensions, cares, and fears,—
Or so he ought to move. Ah ! why in age
Do we revert so fondly to the walks
Of childhood—but that there the Soul discerns
The dear memorial footsteps unimpaired
Of her own native vigour ; thence can hear
Reverberations ; and a choral song,
Commingling with the incense that ascends,
Undaunted, toward the imperishable heavens,
From her own lonely altar ?

Do not think
That good and wise ever will be allowed,

Though strength decay, to breathe in such estate
 As shall divide them wholly from the stir
 Of hopeful nature. Rightly is it said
 That Man descends into the VALE of years ;
 Yet have I thought that we might also speak,
 And not presumptuously, I trust, of Age,
 As of a final EMINENCE ; though bare
 In aspect and forbidding, yet a point
 On which 'tis not impossible to sit
 In awful sovereignty ; a place of power,
 A throne, that may be likened unto his,
 Who, in some placid day of summer, looks
 Down from a mountain-top,—say one of those
 High peaks, that bound the vale where now we are.
 Faint, and diminished to the gazing eye,
 Forest and field, and hill and dale appear,
 With all the shapes over their surface spread :
 But, while the gross and visible frame of things
 Relinquishes its hold upon the sense,
 Yea almost on the Mind herself, and seems
 All unsubstantialized,—how loud the voice
 Of waters, with invigorated peal
 From the full river in the vale below,
 Ascending ! For on that superior height
 Who sits, is disencumbered from the press
 Of near obstructions, and is privileged
 To breathe in solitude, above the host
 Of ever-humming insects, 'mid thin air
 That suits not them. The murmur of the leaves

Many and idle, visits not his ear :
This he is freed from, and from thousand notes
(Not less unceasing, not less vain than these,)
By which the finer passages of sense
Are occupied ; and the Soul, that would incline
To listen, is prevented or deterred.

And may it not be hoped, that, placed by age
In like removal, tranquil though severe,
We are not so removed for utter loss ;
But for some favour, suited to our need ?
What more than that the severing should confer
Fresh power to commune with the invisible world,
And hear the mighty stream of tendency
Uttering, for elevation of our thought,
A clear sonorous voice, inaudible
To the vast multitude ; whose doom it is
To run the giddy round of vain delight,
Or fret and labour on the Plain below.

But, if to such sublime ascent the hopes
Of Man may rise, as to a welcome close
And termination of his mortal course ;
Them only can such hope inspire whose minds
Have not been starved by absolute neglect ;
Nor bodies crushed by unremitting toil ;
To whom kind Nature, therefore, may afford
Proof of the sacred love she bears for all ;
Whose birthright Reason, therefore, may ensure.

For me, consulting what I feel within
 In times when most existence with herself
 Is satisfied, I cannot but believe,
 That, far as kindly Nature hath free scope
 And Reason's sway predominates ; even so far,
 Country, society, and time itself,
 That saps the individual's bodily frame,
 And lays the generations low in dust,
 Do, by the almighty Ruler's grace, partake
 Of one maternal spirit, bringing forth
 And cherishing with ever-constant love,
 That tires not, nor betrays. Our life is turned
 Out of her course, wherever man is made
 An offering, or a sacrifice, a tool
 Or implement, a passive thing employed
 As a brute mean, without acknowledgment
 Of common right or interest in the end ;
 Used or abused, as selfishness may prompt.
 Say, what can follow for a rational soul
 Perverted thus, but weakness in all good,
 And strength in evil ? Hence an after-call
 For chastisement, and custody, and bonds,
 And oft-times Death, avenger of the past,
 And the sole guardian in whose hands we dare
 Entrust the future.—Not for these sad issues
 Was Man created ; but to obey the law
 Of life, and hope, and action. And 'tis known
 That when we stand upon our native soil,
 Unelbowed by such objects as oppress

Our active powers, those powers themselves become
Strong to subvert our noxious qualities :
They sweep distemper from the busy day,
And make the chalice of the big round year
Run o'er with gladness ; whence the Being moves
In beauty through the world ; and all who see
Bless him, rejoicing in his neighbourhood."

" Then," said the Solitary, " by what force
Of language shall a feeling heart express
Her sorrow for that multitude in whom
We look for health from seeds that have been sown
In sickness, and for increase in a power
That works but by extinction ? On themselves
They cannot lean, nor turn to their own hearts
To know what they must do ; their wisdom is
To look into the eyes of others, thence
To be instructed what they must avoid :
Or rather, let us say, how least observed,
How with most quiet and most silent death,
With the least taint and injury to the air
The oppressor breathes, their human form divine,
And their immortal soul, may waste away."

The Sage rejoined, " I thank you—you have spared
My voice the utterance of a keen regret,
A wide compassion which with you I share.
When, heretofore, I placed before your sight
A Little-one, subjected to the arts

modern ingenuity, and made
senseless member of a vast machine,
ing as doth a spindle or a wheel ;
k not, that, pitying him, I could forget
rustic Boy, who walks the fields, untaught ;
slave of ignorance, and oft of want,
miserable hunger. Much, too much,
his unhappy lot, in early youth
both have witnessed, lot which I myself
ed, though in mild and merciful degree :
was the mind to hinderances exposed,
ough which I struggled, not without distress
sometimes injury, like a lamb enthralled
thorns and brambles ; or a bird that breaks
ough a strong net, and mounts upon the wind,
ugh with her plumes impaired. If they, whose souls
ld open while they range the richer fields
erry England, are obstructed less
ndigence, their ignorance is not less,
less to be deplored. For who can doubt
; tens of thousands at this day exist
as the boy you painted, lineal heirs
hose who once were vassals of her soil,
owing its fortunes like the beasts or trees
ich it sustained. But no one takes delight
his oppression , none are proud of it ;
ears no sounding name, nor ever bore ;
anding grievance, an indigenious vice
very country under heaven. My thoughts

Were turned to evils that are new and chosen,
A bondage lurking under shape of good,—
Arts, in themselves beneficent and kind,
But all too fondly followed and too far ;—
To victims, which the merciful can see
Nor think that they are victims—turned to wrongs,
By women, who have children of their own,
Beheld without compassion, yea with praise !
I spake of mischief by the wise diffused
With gladness, thinking that the more it spreads
The healthier, the securer, we become ;
Delusion which a moment may destroy !
Lastly, I mourned for those whom I had seen
Corrupted and cast down, on favoured ground,
Where circumstance and nature had combined
To shelter innocence, and cherish love ;
Who, but for this intrusion, would have lived,
Possessed of health, and strength, and peace of mind ;
Thus would have lived, or never have been born.

Alas ! what differs more than man from man !
And whence that difference ? whence but from himself ?
For see the universal Race endowed
With the same upright form !—The sun is fixed,
And the infinite magnificence of heaven
Fixed, within reach of every human eye ;
The sleepless ocean murmurs for all ears ;
The vernal field infuses fresh delight
Into all hearts. Throughout the world of sense,

Even as an object is sublime or fair,
 That object is laid open to the view
 Without reserve or veil ; and as a power
 Is salutary, or an influence sweet,
 Are each and all enabled to perceive
 That power, that influence, by impartial law.
 Gifts nobler are vouchsafed alike to all ;
 Reason, and, with that reason, smiles and tears ;
 Imagination, freedom in the will ;
 Conscience to guide and check ; and death to be
 Foretasted, immortality conceived
 By all,—a blissful immortality,
 To them whose holiness on earth shall make
 The Spirit capable of heaven, assured.
 Strange, then, nor less than monstrous, might be deemed
 The failure, if the Almighty, to this point
 Liberal and undistinguishing, should hide
 The excellence of moral qualities
 From common understanding ; leaving truth
 And virtue, difficult, abstruse, and dark ;
 Hard to be won, and only by a few ;
 Strange, should He deal herein with nice respects,
 And frustrate all the rest ! Believe it not :
 The primal duties shine aloft—like stars ;
 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless,
 Are scattered at the feet of Man—like flowers.
 The generous inclination, the just rule,
 Kind wishes, and good actions, and pure thoughts—
 No mystery is here ! Here is no boon
 For high—yet not for low ; for proudly graced—

Yet not for meek of heart. The smoke ascends
To heaven as lightly from the cottage-hearth
As from the haughtiest palace. He, whose soul
Ponders this true equality, may walk
The fields of earth with gratitude and hope ;
Yet, in that meditation, will he find
Motive to sadder grief, as we have found ;
Lamenting ancient virtues overthrown,
And for the injustice grieving, that hath made
So wide a difference between man and man.

Then let us rather fix our gladdened thoughts
Upon the brighter scene. How blest that pair
Of blooming Boys (whom we beheld even now)
Blest in their several and their common lot .
A few short hours of each returning day
The thriving prisoners of their village-school :
And thence let loose, to seek their pleasant homes
Or range the grassy lawn in vacancy ;
To breathe and to be happy, run and shout
Idle,—but no delay, no harm, no loss ;
For every genial power of heaven and earth,
Through all the seasons of the changeful year,
Obsequiously doth take upon herself
To labour for them ; bringing each in turn
The tribute of enjoyment, knowledge, health,
Beauty, or strength ! Such privilege is theirs,
Granted alike in the outset of their course
To both ; and, if that partnership must cease,
I grieve not," to the Pastor here he turned,

" Much as I glory in that child of yours,
 Repine not for his cottage-comrade, whom
 Belike no higher destiny awaits
 Than the old hereditary wish fulfilled ;
 The wish for liberty to live—content
 With what Heaven grants, and die—in peace of mind,
 Within the bosom of his native vale.
 At least, whatever fate the noon of life
 Reserves for either, sure it is that both
 Have been permitted to enjoy the dawn ;
 Whether regarded as a jocund time,
 That in itself may terminate, or lead
 In course of nature to a sober eve.
 Both have been fairly dealt with ; looking back
 They will allow that justice has in them
 Been shown, alike to body and to mind."

He paused, as if revolving in his soul
 Some weighty matter ; then, with fervent voice
 And an impassioned majesty, exclaimed—

" O for the coming of that glorious time
 When, prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth
 And best protection, this imperial Realm,
 While she exacts allegiance, shall admit
 An obligation, on her part, to *teach*
 Them who are born to serve her and obey ;
 Binding herself by statute to secure
 For all the children whom her soil maintains
 The rudiments of letters, and inform

The mind with moral and religious truth,
Both understood and practised,—so that none,
However destitute, be left to droop
By timely culture unsustained ; or run
Into a wild disorder ; or be forced
To drudge through a weary life without the help
Of intellectual implements and tools ;
A savage horde among the civilized,
A servile band among the lordly free !
This sacred right, the lisping babe proclaims
To be inherent in him, by Heaven's will,
For the protection of his innocence ;
And the rude boy—who, having overpast
The sinless age, by conscience is enrolled,
Yet mutinously knits his angry brow,
And lifts his wilful hand on mischief bent,
Or turns the godlike faculty of speech
To impious use—by process indirect
Declares his due, while he makes known his need.
—This sacred right is fruitlessly announced,
This universal plea in vain addressed,
To eyes and ears of parents who themselves
Did, in the time of their necessity,
Urge it in vain ; and, therefore, like a prayer
That from the humblest floor ascends to heaven,
It mounts to reach the State's parental ear ;
Who, if indeed she own a mother's heart,
And be not most unfeelingly devoid
Of gratitude to Providence, will grant

nquestionable good—which, England, safe
interference of external force,
grant at leisure ; without risk incurred
what in wisdom for herself she doth,
s shall e'er be able to undo.

k ! and behold, from Calpe's sunburnt cliffs
e flat margin of the Baltic sea,
reverenced titles cast away as weeds ;
overturned ; and territory split,
ields of ice rent by the polar wind,
orced to join in less obnoxious shapes
s, ere they gain consistence, by a gust
s same breath are shattered and destroyed.
ime the sovereignty of these fair Isles
ns entire and indivisible :
f that ignorance were removed, which breeds
n the compass of their several shores
discontent, or loud commotion, each
still preserve the beautiful repose
evenly bodies shining in their spheres.
discipline of slavery is unknown
g us,—hence the more do we require
discipline of virtue ; order else
t subsist, nor confidence, nor peace.
duties rising out of good possess
rudent caution needful to avert
ding evil, equally require
he whole people should be taught and trained

So shall licentiousness and black resolve
Be rooted out, and virtuous habits take
Their place ; and genuine piety descend,
Like an inheritance, from age to age.

With such foundations laid, avaunt the fear
Of numbers crowded on their native soil,
To the prevention of all healthful growth
Through mutual injury ! Rather in the law
Of increase and the mandate from above
Rejoice !—and ye have special cause for joy.
—For, as the element of air affords
An easy passage to the industrious bees
Fraught with their burthens ; and a way as smooth
For those ordained to take their sounding flight
From the thronged hive, and settle where they list
In fresh abodes—their labour to renew ;
So the wide waters, open to the power,
The will, the instincts, and appointed needs
Of Britain, do invite her to cast off
Her swarms, and in succession send them forth ;
Bound to establish new communities
On every shore whose aspect favours hope
Or bold adventure ; promising to skill
And perseverance their deserved reward.

Yes," he continued, kindling as he spake,
" Change wide, and deep, and silently performed,
This Land shall witness ; and as days roll on,

Earth's universal frame shall feel the effect ;
 Even till the smallest habitable rock,
 Beaten by lonely billows, hear the songs
 Of humanized society ; and bloom
 With civil arts, that shall breathe forth their fragrance,
 A grateful tribute to all-ruling Heaven.
 From culture, unexclusively bestowed
 On Albion's noble Race in freedom born,
 Expect these mighty issues : from the pains
 And faithful care of unambitious schools
 Instructing simple childhood's ready ear :
 Thence look for these magnificent results !
 —Vast the circumference of hope—and ye
 Are at its centre, British Lawgivers ;
 Ah ! sleep not there in shame ! Shall Wisdom's voice
 From out the bosom of these troubled times
 Repeat the dictates of her calmer mind,
 And shall the venerable halls ye fill
 Refuse to echo the sublime decree ?
 Trust not to partial care a general good ;
 Transfer not to futurity a work
 Of urgent need.—Your Country must complete
 Her glorious destiny. Begin even now,
 Now, when oppression, like the Egyptian plague
 Of darkness, stretched o'er guilty Europe, makes
 The brightness more conspicuous that invests
 The happy Island where ye think and act ;
 Now, when destruction is a prime pursuit,
 Show to the wretched nations for what end
 The powers of civil polity were given."

Abruptly here, but with a graceful air,
The Sage broke off. No sooner had he ceased
Than, looking forth, the gentle Lady said,
“Behold the shades of afternoon have fallen
Upon this flowery slope; and see—beyond—
The silvery lake is streaked with placid blue;
As if preparing for the peace of evening.
How temptingly the landscape shines! The air
Breathes invitation; easy is the walk
To the lake’s margin, where a boat lies moored
Under a sheltering tree.”—Upon this hint
We rose together: all were pleased; but most
The beauteous girl, whose cheek was flushed with joy
Light as a sunbeam glides along the hills
She vanished—eager to impart the scheme
To her loved brother and his shy compeer.
—Now was there bustle in the Vicar’s house
And earnest preparation.—Forth we went,
And down the vale along the streamlet’s edge
Pursued our way, a broken company,
Mute or conversing, single or in pairs.
Thus having reached a bridge, that overarched
The hasty rivulet where it lay becalmed
In a deep pool, by happy chance we saw
A two-fold image; on a grassy bank
A snow-white ram, and in the crystal flood
Another and the same! Most beautiful,
On the green turf, with his imperial front
Shaggy and bold, and wreathèd horns superb,
The breathing creature stood; as beautiful,

Beneath him, shewed his shadowy counterpart.
 Each had his glowing mountains, each his sky,
 And each seemed centre of his own fair world :
 Antipodes unconscious of each other,
 Yet, in partition, with their several spheres,
 Blended in perfect stillness, to our sight !

“ Ah ! what a pity were it to disperse,
 Or to disturb, so fair a spectacle,
 And yet a breath can do it ! ”

These few words
 The Lady whispered, while we stood and gazed
 Gathered together, all in still delight,
 Not without awe. Thence passing on, she said
 In like low voice to my particular ear,
 “ I love to hear that eloquent old Man
 Pour forth his meditations, and descant
 On human life from infancy to age.
 How pure his spirit ! in what vivid hues
 His mind gives back the various forms of things
 Caught in their fairest, happiest, attitude !
 While he is speaking, I have power to see
 Even as he sees ; but when his voice hath ceased,
 Then, with a sigh, sometimes I feel, as now,
 That combinations so serene and bright
 Cannot be lasting in a world like ours,
 Whose highest beauty, beautiful as it is,
 Like that reflected in yon quiet pool,
 Seems but a fleeting sun-beam's gift, whose peace
 The sufferance only of a breath of air ! ”

More had she said—but sportive shouts were heard
Sent from the jocund hearts of those two Boys,
Who, bearing each a basket on his arm,
Down the green field came tripping after us.
With caution we embarked; and now the pair
For prouder service were address; but each,
Wishful to leave an opening for my choice,
Dropped the light oar his eager hand had seized.
Thanks given for that becoming courtesy,
Their place I took—and for a grateful office
Pregnant with recollections of the time
When, on thy bosom, spacious Windermere!
A Youth, I practised this delightful art;
Tossed on the waves alone, or 'mid a crew
Of joyous comrades. Soon as the reedy marge
Was cleared, I dipped, with arms accordant, oars
Free from obstruction; and the boat advanced
Through crystal water, smoothly as a hawk,
That, disentangled from the shady boughs
Of some thick wood, her place of covert, cleaves
With correspondent wings the abyss of air.
—“Observe,” the Vicar said, “yon rocky isle
With birch-trees fringed; my hand shall guide the helm,
While thitherward we shape our course; or while
We seek that other, on the western shore;
Where the bare columns of those lofty firs,
Supporting gracefully a massy dome
Of sombre foliage, seem to imitate
A Grecian temple rising from the Deep.”

"Turn where we may," said I, "we cannot err
 In this delicious region."—Cultured slopes,
 Wild tracts of forest-ground, and scattered groves,
 And mountains bare, or clothed with ancient woods,
 Surrounded us ; and, as we held our way
 Along the level of the glassy flood,
 They ceased not to surround us ; change of place,
 From kindred features diversely combined,
 Producing change of beauty ever new.
 —Ah ! that such beauty, varying in the light
 Of living nature, cannot be portrayed
 By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill ;
 But is the property of him alone
 Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
 And in his mind recorded it with love !
 Suffice it, therefore, if the rural Muse
 Vouchsafe sweet influence, while her Poet speaks
 Of trivial occupations well devised,
 And unsought pleasures springing up by chance :
 As if some friendly Genius had ordained
 That, as the day thus far had been enriched
 By acquisition of sincere delight,
 The same should be continued to its close.

One spirit animating old and young,
 A gipsy-fire we kindled on the shore
 Of the fair Isle with birch-trees fringed—and there.
 Merrily seated in a ring, partook
 A choice repast—served by our young companions

With rival earnestness and kindred glee.
Launched from our hands the smooth stone skimmed the lake;
With shouts we raised the echoes ;—stiller sounds
The lovely Girl supplied—a simple song,
Whose low tones reached not to the distant rocks
To be repeated thence, but gently sank
Into our hearts ; and charmed the peaceful flood.
Rapaciously we gathered flowery spoils
From land and water ; lilies of each hue—
Golden and white, that float upon the waves,
And court the wind ; and leaves of that shy plant,
(Her flowers were shed) the lily of the vale,
That loves the ground, and from the sun withholds
Her pensive beauty ; from the breeze her sweets.

Such product, and such pastime, did the place
And season yield ; but, as we re-embarked,
Leaving, in quest of other scenes, the shore
Of that wild spot, the Solitary said
In a low voice, yet careless who might hear,
“The fire, that burned so brightly to our wish,
Where is it now ?—Deserted on the beach—
Dying, or dead ! Nor shall the fanning breeze
Revive its ashes. What care we for this,
Whose ends are gained ? Behold an emblem here
Of one day's pleasure, and all mortal joys !
And, in this unpremeditated slight
Of that which is no longer needed, see
The common course of human gratitude !”

This plaintive note disturbed not the repose
Of the still evening. Right across the lake
Our pinnacle moves ; then, coasting creek and bay,
Glades we behold, and into thickets peep,
Where couch the spotted deer ; or raised our eyes
To shaggy steeps on which the careless goat
Browsed by the side of dashing waterfalls ;
And thus the bark, meandering with the shore,
Pursued her voyage, till a natural pier
Of jutting rock invited us to land.

Alert to follow as the Pastor led,
We clomb a green hill's side ; and, as we clomb,
The Valley, opening out her bosom, gave
Fair prospect, intercepted less and less,
O'er the flat meadows and indented coast
Of the smooth lake, in compass seen :—far off,
And yet conspicuous, stood the old Church-tower,
In majesty presiding over fields
And habitations seemingly preserved
From all intrusion of the restless world
By rocks impassable and mountains huge.

Soft heath this elevated spot supplied,
And choice of moss-clad stones, whereon we couched
Or sate reclined ; admiring quietly
The general aspect of the scene ; but each
Not seldom over anxious to make known
His own discoveries ; or to favourite points

Directing notice, merely from a wish
To impart a joy, imperfect while unshared.
That rapturous moment never shall I forget
When these particular interests were effaced
From every mind!—Already had the sun,
Sinking with less than ordinary state,
Attained his western bound ; but rays of light—
Now suddenly diverging from the orb
Retired behind the mountain tops or veiled
By the dense air—shot upwards to the crown
Of the blue firmament—aloft, and wide :
And multitudes of little floating clouds,
Through their ethereal texture pierced—ere we,
Who saw, of change were conscious—had become
Vivid as fire ; clouds separately poised,—
Innumerable multitude of forms
Scattered through half the circle of the sky ;
And giving back, and shedding each on each,
With prodigal communion, the bright hues
Which from the unapparent fount of glory
They had imbibed, and ceased not to receive.
That which the heavens displayed, the liquid deep
Repeated ; but with unity sublime !

While from the grassy mountain's open side
We gazed, in silence hushed, with eyes intent
On the refulgent spectacle, diffused
Through earth, sky, water, and all visible space,
The Priest in holy transport thus exclaimed :

Spirit ! universal God !
 Accessible to human thought,
 Degrees and steps which thou hast deigned
 For this effluence of thyself,
 Diminution of mortal sense
 ; this local transitory type
 Eternal splendours, and the pomp
 To fill thy courts in highest heaven,
 ; Cherubim ;—accept the thanks
 Of thy humble Creatures, here convened,
 Offer ; we, who—from the breast
 Of earth, permitted to behold
 Reflections only of thy face—
 Admired, and in soul adore !
 We are who in thy presence stand
 Uncorruptible, and drink
 Of thy majesty streamed forth
 From thy empyreal throne, the elect of earth
 Invested at the appointed hour
 In glory, cleansed from mortal stain.
 Ours, then, their number ; and conclude
 Thy course ! Or if, by thy decree,
 A reformation that will come by stealth
 Distant, let thy Word prevail,
 Thy Word prevail, to take away
 The frailty of human nature. Spread the law,
 Written in thy holy book,
 ; all lands : let every nation hear
 Thy voice, and every heart obey ;

Of every clime, to till the lonely field,
 Be happy in himself?—The law of faith
 Working through love, such conquest shall it gain,
 Such triumph over sin and guilt achieve?
 Almighty Lord, thy further grace impart!
 And with that help the wonder shall be seen
 Fulfilled, the hope accomplished; and thy praise
 Be sung with transport and unceasing joy.

Once," and with mild demeanour, as he spake,
 On us the venerable Pastor turned
 His beaming eye that had been raised to Heaven,
 'Once, while the Name, Jehovah, was a sound
 Within the circuit of this sea-girt isle
 Unheard, the savage nations bowed the head
 To Gods delighting in remorseless deeds;
 Gods which themselves had fashioned, to promote
 Ill purposes, and flatter foul desires.
 Then, in the bosom of yon mountain-cove,
 To those inventions of corrupted man
 Mysterious rites were solemnized; and there—
 Amid impending rocks and gloomy woods—
 Of those terrific Idols some received
 Such dismal service, that the loudest voice
 Of the swollen cataracts (which now are heard
 Soft murmuring) was too weak to overcome,
 Though aided by wild winds, the groans and shrieks
 Of human victims, offered up to appease
 Or to propitiate. And, if living eyes

Had visionary faculties to see
The thing that hath been as the thing that is,
Aghast we might behold this crystal Mere
Bedimmed with smoke, in wreaths voluminous,
Flung from the body of devouring fires,
To Taranis erected on the heights
By priestly hands, for sacrifice performed
Exultingly, in view of open day
And full assemblage of a barbarous host;
Or to Andates, female Power ! who gave
(For so they fancied) glorious victory.
—A few rude monuments of mountain-stone
Survive ; all else is swept away.—How bright
The appearances of things ! From such, how changed
The existing worship ; and with those compared,
The worshippers how innocent and blest !
So wide the difference, a willing mind
Might almost think, at this affecting hour,
That paradise, the lost abode of man,
Was raised again : and to a happy few,
In its original beauty, here restored.

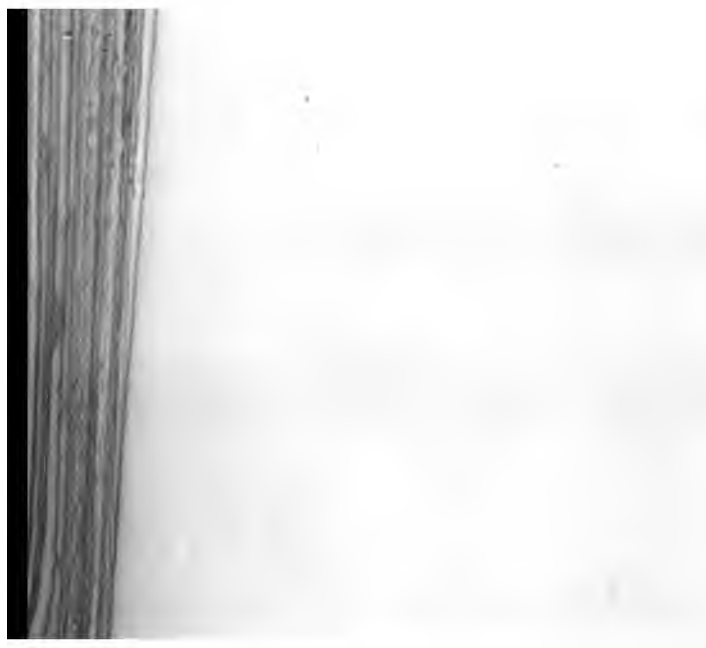
Whence but from thee, the true and only God,
And from the faith derived through Him who bled
Upon the cross, this marvellous advance
Of good from evil ; as if one extreme
Were left, the other gained.—O ye, who come
To kneel devoutly in yon reverend Pile,
Called to such office by the peaceful sound

f sabbath bells ; and ye, who sleep in earth,
 ll cares forgotten, round its hallowed walls !
 or you, in presence of this little band
 lathered together on the green hill-side,
 our Pastor is emboldened to prefer
 ocal thanksgivings to the eternal King ;
 Whose love, whose counsel, whose commands, have made
 our very poorest rich in peace of thought
 and in good works ; and him, who is endowed
 With scantiest knowledge, master of all truth
 Which the salvation of his soul requires.
 onscious of that abundant favour showered
 On you, the children of my humble care,
 And this dear land, our country, while on earth
 We sojourn, have I lifted up my soul,
 Joy giving voice to fervent gratitude.
 These barren rocks, your stern inheritance ;
 These fertile fields, that recompense your pains ;
 The shadowy vale, the sunny mountain-top ;
 Woods waving in the wind their lofty heads,
 Or hushed ; the roaring waters, and the still—
 They see the offering of my lifted hands,
 They hear my lips present their sacrifice,
 They know if I be silent, morn or even :
 For, though in whispers speaking, the full heart
 Will find a vent ; and thought is praise to him,
 Audible praise, to thee, omniscient Mind,
 From whom all gifts descend, all blessings flow !”

This vesper-service closed, without delay,
From that exalted station to the plain
Descending, we pursued our homeward course,
In mute composure, o'er the shadowy lake,
Under a faded sky. No trace remained
Of those celestial splendours ; grey the vault—
Pure, cloudless, ether ; and the star of eve
Was wanting ; but inferior lights appeared
Faintly, too faint almost for sight ; and some
Above the darkened hills stood boldly forth
In twinkling lustre, ere the boat attained
Her mooring-place ; where, to the sheltering tree,
Our youthful Voyagers bound fast her prow,
With prompt yet careful hands. This done, we pass
The dewy fields ; but ere the Vicar's door
Was reached, the Solitary checked his steps ;
Then, intermingling thanks, on each bestowed
A farewell salutation ; and, the like
Receiving, took the slender path that leads
To the one cottage in the lonely dell :
But turned not without welcome promise made
That he would share the pleasures and pursuits
Of yet another summer's day, not loth
To wander with us through the fertile vales,
And o'er the mountain-wastes. " Another sun,"
Said he, " shall shine upon us, ere we part ;
Another sun, and peradventure more ;
If time, with free consent, be yours to give,
And season favours."

To enfeebled Power,
this communion with uninjured Minds,
renovation had been brought ; and what
of healing to a wounded spirit,
sted, and habitually disposed
ek, in degradation of the Kind,
se and solace for her own defects ;
far those erring notions were reformed ;
whether aught, of tendency as good
pure, from further intercourse ensued ;
—if delightful hopes, as heretofore,
re the serious song, and gentle Hearts
sh, and lofty Minds approve the past—
ature labours may not leave untold.

END OF THE NINTH BOOK.



NOTES.

PREFACE. Page xiv. Line 4.

*'Descend, prophetic Spirit, that inspir'st
The human soul,' &c.*

*'Not mine own fears, nor the prophetic Soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things to come.'*
Shakspeare's Sonnets.

Page 15. Line 21.

' ——— much did he see of Men.'

At the risk of giving a shock to the prejudices of artificial society, I have ever been ready to pay homage to the aristocracy of nature; under a conviction that vigorous human-heartedness is the constituent principle of true taste. It may still, however, be satisfactory to have prose testimony how far a Character, employed for purposes of imagination, is founded upon general fact. I, therefore, subjoin an extract from an author who had opportunities of being well acquainted with a class of men, from whom my own personal knowledge emboldened me to draw this portrait.

"We learn from Cæsar and other Roman Writers, that the travelling merchants who frequented Gaul and other barbarous countries, either newly conquered by the Roman arms, or bordering on the Roman conquests, were ever the first to make the inha-

bitants of those countries familiarly acquainted with the Roman modes of life, and to inspire them with an inclination to follow the Roman fashions, and to enjoy Roman conveniences. In North America, travelling merchants from the Settlements have done and continue to do much more towards civilizing the Indian natives, than all the missionaries, papist or protestant, who have ever been sent among them.

It is farther to be observed, for the credit of this most useful class of men, that they commonly contribute, by their personal manners, no less than by the sale of their wares, to the refinement of the people among whom they travel. Their dealings form them to great quickness of wit and acuteness of judgment. Having constant occasion to recommend themselves and their goods, they acquire habits of the most obliging attention, and the most insinuating address. As in their peregrinations they have opportunity of contemplating the manners of various men and various cities, they become eminently skilled in the knowledge of the world. *As they wander, each alone, through thinly-inhabited districts, they form habits of reflection and of sublime contemplation.* With all these qualifications, no wonder, that they should often be, in remote parts of the country, the best mirrors of fashion, and censors of manners; and should contribute much to polish the roughness, and soften the rusticity of our peasantry. It is not more than twenty or thirty years since a young man going from any part of Scotland to England, of purpose to *carry the pack*, was considered as going to lead the life and acquire the fortune of a gentleman. When, after twenty years' absence, in that honourable line of employment, he returned with his acquisitions to his native country, he was regarded as a gentleman to all intents and purposes."

Heron's Journey in Scotland, Vol. i. p. 89.

Page 81. Line 10.

' *Lost in unsearchable Eternity!* '

Since this paragraph was composed, I have read with so much

pleasure, in Burnet's Theory of the Earth, a passage expressing correspondent sentiments, excited by objects of a similar nature, that I cannot forbear to transcribe it.

“ Siquod verò Natura nobis dedit spectaculum, in hâc tellure, verè gratum, et philosopho dignum, id semel mihi contigisse arbitror; cùm ex celsissimâ rupe specularundus ad oram maris Mediterranei, hinc æquor cæruleum, illinc tractus Alpinos prospexi; nihil quidem magis dispar aut dissimile, nec in suo genere, magis egregium et singulare. Hoc theatrum ego facilè prætulerim Romanis cunctis, Græcisve; atque id quod natura hîc spectandum exhibet, scenicis ludis omnibus, aut amphitheatri certaminibus. Nihil hîc elegans aut venustum, sed ingens et magnificentum, et quod placet magnitudine suâ et quâdam specie immensitatis. Hinc intuebar maris æquabilem superficiem, usque et usque diffusam, quantum maximum oculorum acies ferri potuit; illinc disruptissimam terræ faciem, et vastas moles variè elevatas aut depressas, erectas, propendentes, reclinatas, coæservatas, omni situ inæquali et turbido. Placuit, ex hâc parte, Naturæ unitas et simplicitas, et inexhausta quædam planities; ex alterâ, multiformis confusio magnorum corporum, et insauæ rerum strages: quas cùm intuebar, non urbis alicujus aut oppidi, sed confracti mundi rudera, ante oculos habere mihi visus sum.

In singulis ferè montibus erat aliquid insolens et mirabile, sed præ cæteris mihi placebat illa, quâ sedebam, rupes; erat maxima et altissima, et quâ terram respiciebat, molliori ascensu altitudinem suam dissimulabat: quâ verò mare, horrendum præceps, et quasi ad perpendicularum facta, inæpar parietis. Præterea facies illa marina aded erat lævis ac uniformis (quod in rupibus aliquando observare licet) ac si scissa fuisset à summo ad imum, in illo plano; vel terræ motu aliquo, aut fulmine, divulsa.

Ima pars rupis erat cava, recessusque habuit, et saxeos specus, euntes in vacuum montem; sive naturâ pridem factos, sive exesos mari, et undarum crebris ictibus: In hos enim cum impetu ruebant et fragore, æstuantis maris fluctus; quos iterum spumantes reddidit antrum, et quasi ab imo ventre evomuit.

Dextrum latus montis erat præruptum, aspero saxo et nudâ

caute; sinistram non ad eò neglexerat Natura, arboribus utpote ornatum: et prope pedem montis rivus limpidae aquae prorupit, qui cum vicinam vallem irrigaverat, lento motu serpens, et per varios mæandros, quasi ad protrahendam vitam, in magno mari absorptus subito perit. Denique in summo vertice promontorii, commodè eminebat saxum, cui insidebam contemplabundus. Vale augusta sedes, Rege digna: Augusta rupes, semper mihi memoranda!" P. 89. *Telluris Theoria sacra, &c. Editio secunda.*

Page 110. Line 16.

* *Of Mississippi, or that Northern Stream.*

"A man is supposed to improve by going out into the *World*, by visiting *London*. Artificial man does; he extends with his sphere; but, alas! that sphere is microscopic; it is formed of minutiae, and he surrenders his genuine vision to the artist, in order to embrace it in his ken. His bodily senses grow acute, even to barren and inhuman pruriency; while his mental become proportionally obtuse. The reverse is the Man of Mind: he who is placed in the sphere of Nature and of God, might be a mock at Tattersall's and Brookes's, and a sneer at St. James's: he would certainly be swallowed alive by the first *Pizarro* that crossed him:—But when he walks along the river of Amazons; when he rests his eye on the unrivalled Andes; when he measures the long and watered savannah; or contemplates, from a sudden promontory, the distant, vast Pacific—and feels himself a freeman in this vast theatre, and commanding each ready produced fruit of this wilderness, and each progeny of this stream—his exaltation is not less than imperial. He is as gentle, too, as he is great: his emotions of tenderness keep pace with his elevation of sentiment; for he says, 'These were made by a good Being, who, unsought by me, placed me here to enjoy them.' He becomes at once a child and a king. His mind is in himself; from hence he argues, and from hence he acts, and he argues unerringly, and acts magisterially: his mind in himself is also in his God; and therefore he loves, and therefore he soars."—From the notes upon *The Hurricane*, a Poem, by *William Gilbert*.

The Reader, I am sure, will thank me for the above quotation, which, though from a strange book, is one of the finest passages of modern English prose.

Page 120. First Line.

*'Tis, by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise,' &c.*

See, upon this subject, Baxter's most interesting review of his own opinions and sentiments in the decline of life. It may be found (lately reprinted) in Dr. Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*.

Page 122. Line 18.

*'Alas! the endowment of immortal Power.
Is matched unequally with custom, time,' &c.*

This subject is treated at length in the Ode at the conclusion of the fifth volume.

Page 126. Line 25.

'Knowing the heart of Man is set to be,' &c.

The passage quoted from Daniel is taken from a poem addressed to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and the two last lines, printed in Italics, are by him translated from Seneca. The whole Poem is very beautiful. I will transcribe four stanzas from it, as they contain an admirable picture of the state of a wise Man's mind in a time of public commotion.

Nor is he moved with all the thunder-cracks
Of tyrant's threats, or with the surly brow
Of Power, that proudly sits on others' crimes;
Charged with more crying sins than those he checks.
The storms of sad confusion that may grow
Up in the present for the coming times,
Appal not him; that hath no side at all,
But of himself, and knows the worst can fall.

Although his heart (so near allied to earth)
 Cannot but pity the perplexed state
 Of troublous and distressed mortality,
 That thus make way unto the ugly birth
 Of their own sorrows, and do still beget
 Affliction upon Imbecility :
 Yet seeing thus the course of things must run,
 He looks thereon not strange, but as fore-done.

And whilst distraught ambition compasses,
 And is encompassed, while as craft deceives,
 And is deceived : whilst man doth ransack man,
 And builds on blood, and rises by distress ;
 And th' Inheritance of desolation leaves
 To great-expecting hopes : He looks thereon,
 As from the shore of peace, with unwet eye,
 And bears no venture in Impiety.

Thus, Lady, fares that man that hath prepared
 A rest for his desires ; and sees all things
 Beneath him ; and hath learned this book of man,
 Full of the notes of frailty ; and compared
 The best of glory with her sufferings :
 By whom, I see, you labour all you can
 To plant your heart ! and set your thoughts as near
 His glorious mansion as your powers can bear.

Page 188. Line 15.

*' Or rather, as we stand on holy earth
 And have the dead around us.'*

Leo. You, Sir, could help me to the history
 Of half these graves ?

Priest. For eight-score winters past,
 With what I've witnessed, and with what I've heard,
 Perhaps I might ; — — — —

By turning o'er these hillöcks one by one,
We two could travel, Sir, through a strange round ;
Yet all in the broad highway of the world.

See The Brothers, Vol. I.

P. 200. Line 2.

' And suffering Nature grieved that one should die.'

Southey's Retrospect

P. 200. Line 5.

' And whence that tribute ? wherefore these regards ?'

The sentiments and opinions here uttered are in unison with those expressed in the following Essay upon Epitaphs, which was furnished by me for Mr. Coleridge's periodical work, *The Friend* ; and as they are dictated by a spirit congenial to that which pervades this and the two succeeding books, the sympathising reader will not be displeas'd to see the Essay here annexed.

ESSAY UPON EPITAPHS.

IT needs scarcely be said, that an Epitaph presupposes a Monument, upon which it is to be engraven. Almost all Nations have wished that certain external signs should point out the places where their dead are interred. Among savage tribes unacquainted with letters this has mostly been done either by rude stones placed near the graves, or by mounds of earth raised over them. This custom proceeded obviously from a twofold desire; first, to guard the remains of the deceased from irreverent approach or from savage violation: and, secondly, to preserve their memory. "Never any," says Camden, "neglected burial but some savage nations; as the Bactrians, which cast their dead to the dogs; some varlet philosophers, as Diogenes, who desired to be devoured of fishes; some dissolute courtiers, as Mæcenas, who was wont to say, *Non tumulum curo; sepelit natura relictos.*

I'm careless of a grave:—Nature her dead will save."

As soon as nations had learned the use of letters, epitaphs were inscribed upon these monuments; in order that their intention might be more surely and adequately fulfilled. I have derived monuments and

epitaphs from two sources of feeling : but these do in fact resolve themselves into one. The invention of epitaphs, Weever, in his Discourse of Funeral Monuments, says rightly, 'proceeded from the presage or fore-feeling of immortality, implanted in all men naturally, and is referred to the scholars of Linus the Theban poet, who flourished about the year of the world two thousand seven hundred ; who first bewailed this Linus their Master, when he was slain, in doleful verses, then called of him *Œlina*, afterwards *Epitaphia*, for that they were first sung at burials, after engraved upon the sepulchres.'

And, verily, without the consciousness of a principle of immortality in the human soul, Man could never have had awakened in him the desire to live in the remembrance of his fellows : mere love, or the yearning of kind towards kind, could not have produced it. The dog or horse perishes in the field, or in the stall, by the side of his companions, and is incapable of anticipating the sorrow with which his surrounding associates shall bemoan his death, or pine for his loss ; he cannot pre-conceive this regret, he can form no thought of it ; and therefore cannot possibly have a desire to leave such regret or remembrance behind him. Add to the principle of love which exists in the inferior animals, the faculty of reason which exists in Man alone ; will the conjunction of these account for the desire ? Doubtless it is a necessary consequence of this conjunction ; yet not I think as a direct result, but only to be come at through an intermediate thought, viz. that of an intimation or assurance within us, that some part of our

nature is imperishable. At least the precedence, in order of birth, of one feeling to the other, is unquestionable. If we look back upon the days of childhood, we shall find that the time is not in remembrance when, with respect to our own individual Being, the mind was without this assurance; whereas, the wish to be remembered by our friends or kindred after death, or even in absence, is, as we shall discover, a sensation that does not form itself till the *social* feelings have been developed, and the Reason has connected itself with a wide range of objects. Forlorn, and cut off from communication with the best part of his nature, must that man be, who should derive the sense of immortality, as it exists in the mind of a child, from the same unthinking gaiety or liveliness of animal spirits with which the lamb in the meadow, or any other irrational creature is endowed; who should ascribe it, in short, to blank ignorance in the child; to an inability arising from the imperfect state of his faculties to come, in any point of his being, into contact with a notion of death; or to an unreflecting acquiescence in what had been instilled into him! Has such an unfold of the mysteries of nature, though he may have forgotten his former self, ever noticed the early, obstinate, and unappeasable inquisitiveness of children upon the subject of origination? This single fact proves outwardly the monstrousness of those suppositions: for, if we had no direct external testimony that the minds of very young children meditate feelingly upon death and immortality, these inquiries, which we all know they are perpetually making concerning the *whence*, do necessarily include correspondent habits of interrogation concerning the

whither. Origin and tendency are notions inseparably co-relative. Never did a child stand by the side of a running stream, pondering within himself what power was the feeder of the perpetual current, from what never-wearied sources the body of water was supplied, but he must have been inevitably propelled to follow this question by another: "Towards what abyss is it in progress? what receptacle can contain the mighty influx?" And the spirit of the answer must have been, though the word might be sea or ocean, accompanied perhaps with an image gathered from a map, or from the real object in nature—these might have been the *letter*, but the *spirit* of the answer must have been *as inevitably*,—a receptacle without bounds or dimensions;—nothing less than infinity. We may, then, be justified in asserting, that the sense of immortality, if not a co-existent and twin birth with Reason, is among the earliest of her offspring: and we may further assert, that from these conjoined, and under their countenance, the human affections are gradually formed and opened out. This is not the place to enter into the recesses of these investigations; but the subject requires me here to make a plain avowal, that, for my own part, it is to me inconceivable, that the sympathies of love towards each other, which grow with our growth, could ever attain any new strength, or even preserve the old, after we had received from the outward senses the impression of death, and were in the habit of having that impression daily renewed and its accompanying feeling brought home to ourselves, and to those we love; if the same were not counteracted by those communications with

our internal Being, which are anterior to all these experiences, and with which revelation coincides, and has through that coincidence alone (for otherwise it could not possess it) a power to affect us. I confess, with me the conviction is absolute, that, if the impression and sense of death were not thus counterbalanced, such a hollowness would pervade the whole system of things, such a want of correspondencé and consistency, a disproportion so astounding betwixt means and ends, that there could be no repose, no joy. Were we to grow up unfostered by this genial warmth, a frost would chill the spirit, so penetrating and powerful, that there could be no motions of the life of love; and infinitely less could we have any wish to be remembered after we had passed away from a world in which each man had moved about like a shadow.—If, then, in a creature endowed with the faculties of foresight and reason, the social affections could not have unfolded themselves uncountenanced by the faith that Man is an immortal being; and if, consequently, neither could the individual dying have had a desire to survive in the remembrance of his fellows, nor on their side could they have felt a wish to preserve for future times vestiges of the departed; it follows, as a final inference, that without the belief in immortality, wherein these several desires originate, neither monuments nor epitaphs, in affectionate or laudatory commemoration of the deceased, could have existed in the world.

Simonides, it is related, upon landing in a strange country, found the corse of an unknown person lying by the sea-side; he buried it, and was honoured through-

out Greece for the piety of that act. Another ancient Philosopher, chancing to fix his eyes upon a dead body, regarded the same with slight, if not with contempt; saying, "See the shell of the flown bird!" But it is not to be supposed that the moral and tender-hearted Simonides was incapable of the lofty movements of thought, to which that other Sage gave way at the moment while his soul was intent only upon the indestructible being; nor, on the other hand, that he, in whose sight a lifeless human body was of no more value than the worthless shell from which the living fowl had departed, would not, in a different mood of mind, have been affected by those earthly considerations which had incited the philosophic Poet to the performance of that pious duty. And with regard to this latter we may be assured that, if he had been destitute of the capability of communing with the more exalted thoughts that appertain to human nature, he would have cared no more for the corpse of the stranger than for the dead body of a seal or porpoise which might have been cast up by the waves. We respect the corporeal frame of Man, not merely because it is the habitation of a rational, but of an immortal Soul. Each of these Sages was in sympathy with the best feelings of our nature; feelings which, though they seem opposite to each other, have another and a finer connection than that of contrast.—It is a connection formed through the subtle progress by which, both in the natural and the moral world, qualities pass insensibly into their contraries, and things revolve upon each other. As, in sailing upon the orb of this planet, a voyage towards the regions where the sun sets, conducts

gradually to the quarter where we have been accustomed to behold it come forth at its rising ; and, in like manner, a voyage towards the east, the birth-place in our imagination of the morning, leads finally to the quarter where the sun is last seen when he departs from our eyes ; so the contemplative Soul, travelling in the direction of mortality, advances to the country of everlasting life ; and, in like manner, may she continue to explore those cheerful tracts, till she is brought back, for her advantage and benefit, to the land of transitory things—of sorrow and of tears.

On a midway point, therefore, which commands the thoughts and feelings of the two Sages whom we have represented in contrast, does the Author of that species of composition, the laws of which it is our present purpose to explain, take his stand. Accordingly, recurring to the twofold desire of guarding the remains of the deceased and preserving their memory, it may be said that a sepulchral monument is a tribute to a man as a human being ; and that an epitaph (in the ordinary meaning attached to the word) includes this general feeling and something more ; and is a record to preserve the memory of the dead, as a tribute due to his individual worth, for a satisfaction to the sorrowing hearts of the survivors, and for the common benefit of the living : which record is to be accomplished, not in a general manner, but, where it can, in *close connection with the bodily remains of the deceased* : and these, it may be added, among the modern nations of Europe, are deposited within, or contiguous to, their places of worship. In ancient times, as is well known, it was

the custom to bury the dead beyond the walls of towns and cities ; and among the Greeks and Romans they were frequently interred by the way-sides.

I could here pause with pleasure, and invite the Reader to indulge with me in contemplation of the advantages which must have attended such a practice. We might ruminare upon the beauty which the monuments, thus placed, must have borrowed from the surrounding images of nature—from the trees, the wild flowers, from a stream running perhaps within sight or hearing, from the beaten road stretching its weary length hard by. Many tender similitudes must these objects have presented to the mind of the traveller leaning upon one of the tombs, or reposing in the coolness of its shade, whether he had halted from weariness or in compliance with the invitation, 'Pause, Traveller!' so often found upon the monuments. And to its epitaph also must have been supplied strong appeals to visible appearances or immediate impressions, lively and affecting analogies of life as a journey—death as a sleep overcoming the tired wayfarer—of misfortune as a storm that falls suddenly upon him—of beauty as a flower that passeth away, or of innocent pleasure as one that may be gathered—of virtue that standeth firm as a rock against the beating waves ;—of hope 'undermined insensibly like the poplar by the side of the river that has fed it,' or blasted in a moment like a pine-tree by the stroke of lightning upon the mountain-top—of admonitions and heart-stirring remembrances, like a refreshing breeze that comes without warning, or the taste of the waters of an unexpected

fountain. These, and similar suggestions, must have given, formerly, to the language of the senseless stone a voice enforced and endeared by the benignity of that nature with which it was in unison.—We, in modern times, have lost much of these advantages; and they are but in a small degree counterbalanced to the inhabitants of large towns and cities, by the custom of depositing the dead within, or contiguous to, their places of worship; however splendid or imposing may be the appearance of those edifices, or however interesting or salutary the recollections associated with them. Even were it not true that tombs lose their monitory virtue when thus obtruded upon the notice of men occupied with the cares of the world, and too often sullied and defiled by those cares, yet still, when death is in our thoughts, nothing can make amends for the want of the soothing influences of nature, and for the absence of those types of renovation and decay, which the fields and woods offer to the notice of the serious and contemplative mind. To feel the force of this sentiment, let a man only compare in imagination the unsightly manner in which our monuments are crowded together in the busy, noisy, unclean, and almost grassless church-yard of a large town, with the still seclusion of a Turkish cemetery, in some remote place; and yet further sanctified by the grove of cypress in which it is embosomed. Thoughts in the same temper as these have already been expressed with true sensibility by an ingenuous Poet of the present day. The subject of his poem is “All Saints Church, Derby:” he has been deploring the forbidding and unseemly appearance

of its burial-ground, and uttering a wish, that in past times the practice had been adopted of interring the inhabitants of large towns in the country.—

‘ Then in some rural, calm, sequestered spot,
Where healing Nature her benignant look
Ne’er changes, save at that lorn season, when,
With tresses drooping o’er her sable stole,
She yearly mourns the mortal doom of man,
Her noblest work, (so Israel’s virgins erst,
With annual moan upon the mountains wept
Their fairest gone,) there in that rural scene,
So placid, so congenial to the wish
The Christian feels, of peaceful rest within
The silent grave, I would have stayed :

* * * *

—wandered forth, where the cold dew of heaven
Lay on the humbler graves around, what time
The pale moon gazed upon the turfy mounds,
Pensive, as though like me, in lonely muse,
’Twere brooding on the dead inhumed beneath.
There while with him, the holy man of Uz,
O’er human destiny I sympathised,
Counting the long, long periods prophecy
Decrees to roll, ere the great day arrives
Of resurrection, oft the blue-eyed Spring
Had met me with her blossoms, as the Dove.
Of old, returned with olive leaf, to cheer
The Patriarch mourning o’er a world destroyed :
And I would bless her visit ; for to me
’Tis sweet to trace the consonance that links
As one, the works of Nature and the word
Of God.’——

JOHN EDWARDS.

A village church-yard, lying as it does in the lap of nature, may indeed be most favourably contrasted with that of a town of crowded population; and sepulture therein combines many of the best tendencies which belong to the mode practised by the Ancients, with others peculiar to itself. The sensations of pious cheerfulness, which attend the celebration of the sabbath-day in rural places, are profitably chastised by the sight of the graves of kindred and friends, gathered together in that general home towards which the thoughtful yet happy spectators themselves are journeying. Hence a parish-church, in the stillness of the country, is a visible centre of a community of the living and the dead; a point to which are habitually referred the nearest concerns of both.

As, then, both in cities and in villages, the dead are deposited in close connection with our places of worship, with us the composition of an epitaph naturally turns, still more than among the nations of antiquity, upon the most serious and solemn affections of the human mind; upon departed worth—upon personal or social sorrow and admiration—upon religion, individual and social—upon time, and upon eternity. Accordingly, it suffices, in ordinary cases, to secure a composition of this kind from censure, that it contain nothing that shall shock or be inconsistent with this spirit. But, to entitle an epitaph to praise, more than this is necessary. It ought to contain some thought or feeling belonging to the mortal or immortal part of our nature touchingly expressed; and if that be done, however general or even trite the sentiment may be, every man of pure mind will

read the words with pleasure and gratitude. A husband bewails a wife ; a parent breathes a sigh of disappointed hope over a lost child ; a son utters a sentiment of filial reverence for a departed father or mother ; a friend perhaps inscribes an encomium recording the companionable qualities, or the solid virtues, of the tenant of the grave, whose departure has left a sadness upon his memory. This and a pious admonition to the living, and a humble expression of Christian confidence in immortality, is the language of a thousand churchyards ; and it does not often happen that any thing, in a greater degree discriminate or appropriate to the dead or to the living, is to be found in them. This want of discrimination has been ascribed by Dr. Johnson, in his *Essay upon the epitaphs of Pope*, to two causes ; first, the scantiness of the objects of human praise ; and, secondly, the want of variety in the characters of men ; or, to use his own words, ‘ to the fact, that the greater part of mankind have no character at all.’ Such language may be holden without blame among the generalities of common conversation ; but does not become a critic and a moralist speaking seriously upon a serious subject. The objects of admiration in human-nature are not scanty, but abundant : and every man has a character of his own, to the eye that has skill to perceive it. The real cause of the acknowledged want of discrimination in sepulchral memorials is this : That to analyse the characters of others, especially of those whom we love, is not a common or natural employment of men at any time. We are not anxious unerringly to understand the constitution of the minds of those who have soothed,

who have cheered, who have supported us : with whom we have been long and daily pleased or delighted. The affections are their own justification. The light of love in our hearts is a satisfactory evidence that there is a body of worth in the minds of our friends or kindred, whence that light has proceeded. We shrink from the thought of placing their merits and defects to be weighed against each other in the nice balance of pure intellect ; nor do we find much temptation to detect the shades by which a good quality or virtue is discriminated in them from an excellence known by the same general name as it exists in the mind of another ; and, least of all, do we incline to these refinements when under the pressure of sorrow, admiration, or regret, or when actuated by any of those feelings which incite men to prolong the memory of their friends and kindred, by records placed in the bosom of the all-uniting and equalising receptacle of the dead.

The first requisite, then, in an Epitaph is, that it should speak, in a tone which shall sink into the heart, the general language of humanity as connected with the subject of death—the source from which an epitaph proceeds—of death, and of life. To be born and to die are the two points in which all men feel themselves to be in absolute coincidence. This general language may be uttered so strikingly as to entitle an epitaph to high praise ; yet it cannot lay claim to the highest unless other excellencies be superadded. Passing through all intermediate steps, we will attempt to determine at once what these excellencies are, and wherein consists the perfection of this species of composition.—It will be

found to lie in a due proportion of the common or universal feeling of humanity to sensations excited by a distinct and clear conception, conveyed to the reader's mind, of the individual, whose death is deplored and whose memory is to be preserved; at least of his character as, after death, it appeared to those who loved him and lament his loss. The general sympathy ought to be quickened, provoked, and diversified, by particular thoughts, actions, images,—circumstances of age, occupation, manner of life, prosperity which the deceased had known, or adversity to which he had been subject; and these ought to be bound together and solemnised into one harmony by the general sympathy. The two powers should temper, restrain, and exalt each other. The reader ought to know who and what the man was whom he is called upon to think of with interest. A distinct conception should be given (implicitly where it can, rather than explicitly) of the individual lamented.—But the writer of an epitaph is not an anatomist, who dissects the internal frame of the mind; he is not even a painter, who executes a portrait at leisure and in entire tranquillity: his delineation, we must remember, is performed by the side of the grave; and, what is more, the grave of one whom he loves and admires. What purity and brightness is that virtue clothed in, the image of which must no longer bless our living eyes! The character of a deceased friend or beloved kinsman is not seen, nor ought to be seen, otherwise than as a tree through a tender haze or a luminous mist, that spiritualises and beautifies it; that takes away, indeed, but only to the end that the parts which are not abstracted may appear

more dignified and lovely ; may impress and affect the more. Shall we say, then, that this is not truth, not a faithful image ; and that, accordingly, the purposes of commemoration cannot be answered ?—It is truth, and of the highest order ; for, though doubtless things are not apparent which did exist ; yet, the object being looked at through this medium, parts and proportions are brought into distinct view which before had been only imperfectly or unconsciously seen : it is truth hallowed by love—the joint offspring of the worth of the dead and the affections of the living ! This may easily be brought to the test. Let one, whose eyes have been sharpened by personal hostility to discover what was amiss in the character of a good man, hear the tidings of his death, and what a change is wrought in a moment ! Enmity melts away ; and, as it disappears, unsightliness, disproportion, and deformity, vanish ; and, through the influence of commiseration, a harmony of love and beauty succeeds. Bring such a man to the tombstone on which shall be inscribed an epitaph on his adversary, composed in the spirit which we have recommended. Would he turn from it as from an idle tale ? No ;—the thoughtful look, the sigh, and perhaps the involuntary tear, would testify that it had a sane, a generous, and good meaning ; and that on the writer's mind had remained an impression which was a true abstract of the character of the deceased ; that his gifts and graces were remembered in the simplicity in which they ought to be remembered. The composition and quality of the mind of a virtuous man, contemplated by the side of the grave where his body is mouldering, ought to appear,

and be felt as something midway between what he was on earth walking about with his living frailties, and what he may be presumed to be as a Spirit in heaven.

It suffices, therefore, that the trunk and the main branches of the worth of the deceased be boldly and unaffectedly represented. Any further detail, minutely and scrupulously pursued, especially if this be done with laborious and antithetic discriminations, must inevitably frustrate its own purpose ; forcing the passing Spectator to this conclusion,—either that the dead did not possess the merits ascribed to him, or that they who have raised a monument to his memory, and must therefore be supposed to have been closely connected with him, were incapable of perceiving those merits ; or at least during the act of composition had lost sight of them ; for, the understanding having been so busy in its petty occupation, how could the heart of the mourner be other than cold ? and in either of these cases, whether the fault be on the part of the buried person or the survivors, the memorial is unaffecting and profitless.

Much better is it to fall short in discrimination than to pursue it too far, or to labour it unfeelingly. For in no place are we so much disposed to dwell upon those points, of nature and condition, wherein all men resemble each other, as in the temple where the universal Father is worshipped, or by the side of the grave which gathers all human Beings to itself, and ‘equalizes the lofty and the low.’ We suffer and we weep with the same heart ; we love and are anxious for one another in one spirit ; our hopes look to the same quarter ; and the virtues by which we are all to be furthered and supported, as

patience, meekness, good-will, justice, temperance, and temperate desires, are in an equal degree the concern of us all. Let an Epitaph, then, contain at least these acknowledgments to our common nature; nor let the sense of their importance be sacrificed to a balance of opposite qualities or minute distinctions in individual character; which if they do not, (as will for the most part be the case,) when examined, resolve themselves into a trick of words, will, even when they are true and just, for the most part be grievously out of place; for, as it is probable that few only have explored these intricacies of human nature, so can the tracing of them be interesting only to a few. But an epitaph is not a proud writing shut up for the studious; it is exposed to all—to the wise and the most ignorant; it is condescending, perspicuous, and lovingly solicits regard; its story and admonitions are brief, that the thoughtless, the busy, and indolent, may not be deterred, nor the impatient tired: the stooping old man cons the engraven record like a second horn-book;—the child is proud that he can read it;—and the stranger is introduced through its mediation to the company of a friend: it is concerning all, and for all:—in the church-yard it is open to the day; the sun looks down upon the stone, and the rains of heaven beat against it.

Yet, though the writer who would excite sympathy is bound in this case, more than in any other, to give proof that he himself has been moved, it is to be remembered, that to raise a monument is a sober and a reflective act; that the inscription which it bears is intended to be permanent, and for universal perusal; and that, for this

reason, the thoughts and feelings expressed should be permanent also—liberated from that weakness and anguish of sorrow which is in nature transitory, and which with instinctive decency retires from notice. The passions should be subdued, the emotions controlled; strong, indeed, but nothing ungovernable or wholly involuntary. Seemliness requires this, and truth requires it also: for how can the narrator otherwise be trusted? Moreover, a grave is a tranquillizing object: resignation in course of time springs up from it as naturally as the wild flowers, besprinkling the turf with which it may be covered, or gathering round the monument by which it is defended. The very form and substance of the monument which has received the inscription, and the appearance of the letters, testifying with what a slow and laborious hand they must have been engraven, might seem to reproach the author who had given way upon this occasion to transports of mind, or to quick turns of conflicting passion; though the same might constitute the life and beauty of a funeral oration or elegiac poem.

These sensations and judgments, acted upon perhaps unconsciously, have been one of the main causes why epitaphs so often personate the deceased, and represent him as speaking from his own tomb-stone. The departed Mortal is introduced telling you himself that his pains are gone; that a state of rest is come; and he conjures you to weep for him no longer. He admonishes you with the voice of one experienced in the vanity of those affections which are confined to earthly objects, and gives a verdict like a superior Being, performing the office of a judge, who has no temptations to mislead

him, and whose decision cannot but be dispassionate. Thus is death disarmed of its sting, and affliction unsubstantialized. By this tender fiction, the survivors bind themselves to a sedater sorrow, and employ the intervention of the imagination in order that the reason may speak her own language earlier than she would otherwise have been enabled to do. This shadowy interposition also harmoniously unites the two worlds of the living and the dead by their appropriate affections. And it may be observed, that here we have an additional proof of the propriety with which sepulchral inscriptions were referred to the consciousness of immortality as their primal source.

I do not speak with a wish to recommend that an epitaph should be cast in this mould preferably to the still more common one, in which what is said comes from the survivors directly; but rather to point out how natural those feelings are which have induced men, in all states and ranks of society, so frequently to adopt this mode. And this I have done chiefly in order that the laws, which ought to govern the composition of the other, may be better understood. This latter mode, namely, that in which the survivors speak in their own persons, seems to me upon the whole greatly preferable: as it admits a wider range of notices; and, above all, because, excluding the fiction which is the groundwork of the other, it rests upon a more solid basis.

Enough has been said to convey our notion of a perfect epitaph; but it must be borne in mind that one is meant which will best answer the *general* ends of that species of composition. According to the course pointed

out, the worth of private life, through all varieties of situation and character, will be most honourably and profitably preserved in memory. Nor would the model recommended less suit public men, in all instances save of those persons who by the greatness of their services in the employments of peace or war, or by the surpassing excellence of their works in art, literature, or science, have made themselves not only universally known, but have filled the heart of their country with everlasting gratitude. Yet I must here pause to correct myself. In describing the general tenour of thought which epitaphs ought to hold, I have omitted to say, that if it be the *actions* of a man, or even some *one* conspicuous or beneficial act of local or general utility, which have distinguished him, and excited a desire that he should be remembered, then, of course, ought the attention to be directed chiefly to those actions or that act: and such sentiments dwelt upon as naturally arise out of them or it. Having made this necessary distinction, I proceed.—The mighty benefactors of mankind, as they are not only known by the immediate survivors, but will continue to be known familiarly to latest posterity, do not stand in need of biographic sketches, in such a place; nor of delineations of character to individualize them. This is already done by their Works, in the memories of men. Their naked names, and a grand comprehensive sentiment of civic gratitude, patriotic love, or human admiration—or the utterance of some elementary principle most essential in the constitution of true virtue;—or a declaration touching that pious humility and self-abasement, which are

ever most profound as minds are most susceptible of genuine exaltation—or an intuition, communicated in adequate words, of the sublimity of intellectual power;—these are the only tribute which can here be paid—the only offering that upon such an altar would not be unworthy.

‘ What needs my Shakspeare for his honoured bones
The labour of an age in piled stones,
Or that his hallowed reliques should be hid
Under a starry-pointing pyramid ?
Dear Son of Memory, great Heir of Fame,
What need’st thou such weak witness of thy name ?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a livelong monument,
And so sepulchred, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.’

Page 206. Line 3.

' *And spires whose 'silent finger points to Heaven.'*

An instinctive taste teaches men to build their churches in flat countries with spire-steeple, which as they cannot be referred to any other object, point as with silent finger to the sky and stars, and sometimes, when they reflect the brazen light of a rich though rainy sunset, appear like a pyramid of flame burning heaven-ward. See "The Friend," by S. T. Coleridge, No. 14, p. 223.

Page 273. Line 9.

' *That Sycamore, which annually holds
Within its shade as in a stately tent.*

' This Sycamore oft musical with Bees ;
Such Tents the Patriarchs loved.

S. T. Coleridge.

Page 286. Line 5.

' *Perish the roses and the flowers of Kings.*'

The 'Transit gloria mundi' is finely expressed in the Introduction to the Foundation-charters of some of the ancient Abbeyes. Some expressions here used are taken from that of the Abbey of St. Mary's Furness, the translation of which is as follows :—

' Considering every day the uncertainty of life, that the roses and flowers of Kings, Emperors, and Dukes, and the crowns and palms of all the great, wither and decay ; and that all things, with an uninterrupted course, tend to dissolution and death : I therefore,' &c.

Page 295. Line 9.

————— ' *Earth has lent
Her waters, Air her breezes.*

In treating this subject, it was impossible not to recollect, with gratitude, the pleasing picture, which, in his Poem of the Fleecce,

the excellent and amiable Dyer has given of the influences of manufacturing industry upon the face of this Island. He wrote at a time when machinery was first beginning to be introduced, and his benevolent heart prompted him to augur from it nothing but good. Truth has compelled me to dwell upon the baneful effects arising out of an ill-regulated and excessive application of powers so admirable in themselves.

Page 325. Line 25.

'Binding herself by Statute.'

The discovery of Dr. Bell affords marvellous facilities for carrying this into effect; and it is impossible to over-rate the benefit which might accrue to humanity from the universal application of this simple engine under an enlightened and conscientious government.

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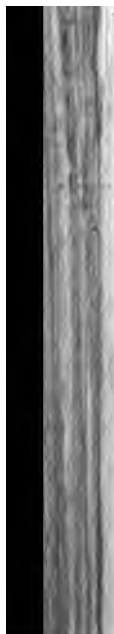
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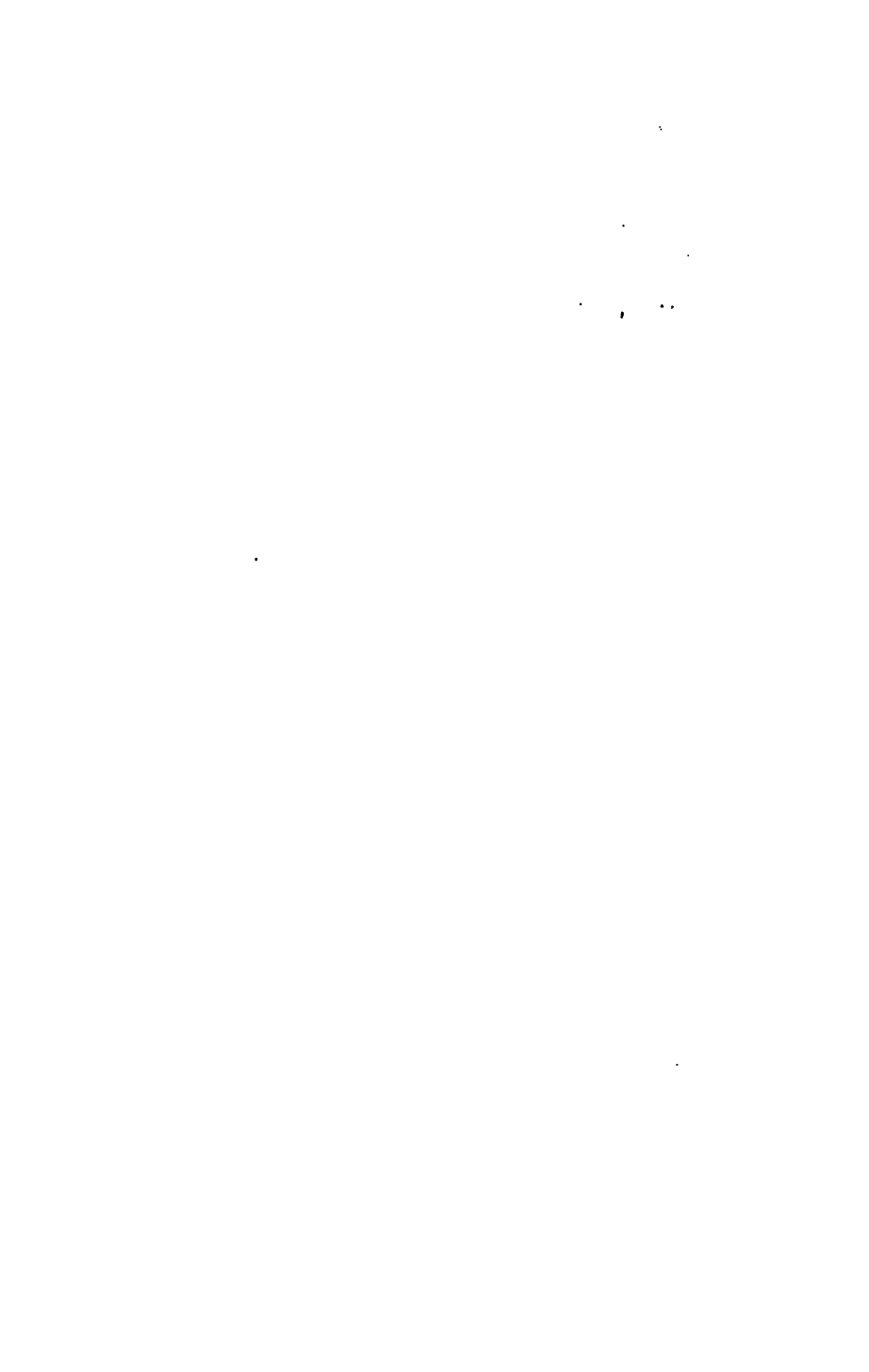
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